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START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 7 OCT

LD071426 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 7 TASS -- The delegation from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

KVITSINSKIY OPENING REMARKS TELEVISED 6 OCT

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 6 October in the Vremya newscast that broadcasts a report on the INF talks being held in Geneva that includes a recording by Yuliy Kvitsinskiy. The article has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page AA 1 of the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Resumption of Geneva INF Talks Examined": "Kvitsinskiy Remarks" and the following variations have been noted.

Final paragraph, line 3, Moscow Domestic Television omits the sentence: "Thus it is now up to the U.S." The following passage is inserted:

As far as the U.S. position is concerned, well, as is known it continues to stand by its so-called zero option, which in actual fact is a unilateral pseudozero option that cannot provide an effective solution to the problem.

Naturally any talk must be a mutual affair, and this demands steps toward one another. Agreement must correspond with the principle of equality and equal security and must be fair and effective. Therefore the matter is now up to the United States.

U.S. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION STANCE EXAMINED

PM071301 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 1 Oct 82 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Leonid Mlechin "Discussion With the Reader" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] I do not understand why the Soviet press criticizes the United States for its readiness to sell nuclear technology and fissionable material to other countries. After all, no one has acquired the atom bomb except the five nuclear powers.

[signed] Gerald (Kraft), Sydney, Australia.

It is scarcely possible to talk so optimistically, Mr (Kraft), after the "mysterious" flash over the South Atlantic in September 1979, which experts said meant that new members were joining the "nuclear club." In fact there is no doubt that Israel, the Republic of South Africa and Pakistan either already have their own nuclear weapons or will create them in the very near future.

Moreover, about 40 states now have a sufficient scientific, technical and industrial potential to enable them to acquire the atom bomb. By the year 2000 the number will reach 60. You can imagine, Mr (Kraft), how much the possibility of a nuclear holocaust will increase if weapons of mass destruction spread around the world.

Aware of this danger, the Soviet Union submitted a draft Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons for UN consideration in 1965. The treaty has been open for signature since 1968 and more than 115 states have acceded to it. States possessing nuclear weapons pledged not to transfer them to other countries and states not possessing them pledged not to produce or acquire them. Monitoring was entrusted to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which has just celebrated its 25th anniversary and at the same time promotes the development of nuclear power.

For, as L.I. Brezhnev noted in his message to the participants in the 26th session of the IAEA general conference, reliably ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is a necessary precondition of broad international cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

I will make the point directly that we are by no means opposed to the export of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes. The exporters include the Soviet Union, which is helping many countries develop nuclear power.

However, not all members of the world community have signed the nonproliferation treaty. In order to prevent these countries from creating their own nuclear weapons, exporting states must not sell them nuclear technology and fissionable material. The United States does not abide by these restrictions. That is why, Mr (Kraft), not only the Soviet press but also the world press is criticizing the U.S. stance on the question of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Tel Aviv, Pretoria and Islamabad did not find the way into the "nuclear club" on their own. The Israeli nuclear project would not have come into being without the United States. U.S. military-economic aid enabled Pakistan to engage in the development of nuclear weapons. The United States sold the Republic of South Africa 136 k3 of enriched uranium in 1965-1977. The Carter administration, taking into account public feeling, stopped deliveries of enriched uranium to Pretoria because the Republic of South Africa had not signed the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Reagan administration is guided by other considerations.

Washington is now lifting restrictions on the export of fissionable material and nuclear technology, thereby promoting the spread of nuclear weapons. The American Government has given permission for the sale to South Africa of equipment for a uranium enrichment plant, which will enable Pretoria to achieve nuclear independence. The Republic of South Africa has also received the right to purchase from the United States a radioactive isotope of helium that is used exclusively in the process of creating a nuclear bomb.

At the insistence of the Department of Commerce the White House is reviewing the former decision to end exports to South Africa of the latest metallurgical industry equipment, which can be used to produce extremely important components for nuclear weapons.

Washington's decision to violate the pledges it had assumed regarding the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is also associated with its militarist plans and the program for the buildup of its nuclear potential. The Pentagon intends to increase its nuclear arsenal from 25,000 to 40,000 warheads. This will require 150 tons of plutonium. U.S. strategic reserves are now limited to 100 tons. Where is the remainder to come from?

Washington is proposing to travel the path of reprocessing the spent fuel of private nuclear power stations. However, this is a violation of the Treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which states that civilian nuclear facilities must have nothing to do with military programs.

The reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel will create a number of problems with unpredictable consequences. The accounting system of American private nuclear power stations leaves loopholes for the transfer of fissionable materials to alien hands.

The American Government's new policy runs counter not only to U.S. international commitments (the Treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons) but also to the country's domestic legislation. I do not know whether you are aware, Mr (Kraft), that in 1978 the U.S. Congress adopted a law on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which provides for appropriate sanctions if it is broken. The violation of their own country's laws does not embarrass the American leaders, who have announced a large-scale nuclear export program. Washington calls the sensible limitation of these exports a policy that is "too rigid and inflexible."

Of course, pressure from the American nuclear business, which does not want to miss out on superprofitable contracts, is making itself felt here. The ringleaders of the nuclear industry want nuclear weapons exports to be begun.

But the American Government is guided not only by financial considerations. Nuclear exports are destined for the most dedicated U.S. allies -- weapons deliveries have always been regarded as an instrument of foreign policy in the United States. As a result, the most terrible weapons of mass destruction may end up in the arsenals of Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

For terrorists and aggressors, nuclear weapons are a tempting means of achieving their objectives. The world's nuclear arsenals are so densely packed that if a match were applied to them, there would be nowhere to escape the nuclear holocaust. Even distant Australia, Mr (Kraft), would scarcely escape. This is why the Soviet and the world public is sounding the alarm, seeing Washington peddle kindling for a nuclear fire.

U.S. 'RHETORIC' ON 'SOVIET THREAT' DISCOUNTED

PM071017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 3

[A. Leontyev "Publicist's Notes": "The Other Side of Reason"]

[Excerpts] At one of the border posts in the northeast USSR there is a marker bearing the inscription: "Alaska, United States -- 4.6 km." Our countries are that close, right next to each other. Only a narrow strip -- water in summer, ice in winter -- separates the Soviet Union from Krusenstern Island, which is U.S. territory....

In other words, our countries are neighbors. Despite the differences in state systems, they could live in friendship, develop mutually advantageous ties and struggle for peace together. The Soviet Union has always advocated and continues to advocate relations of precisely that kind with the United States. In his letter to U.S. President R. Reagan Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote: "...We do not seek confrontation with the United States and we are not encroaching on America's vital interests. What we want is something else -- we want peace, cooperation and a sense of mutual trust and benevolence between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Unfortunately, those in power on the other side of the "narrow strip" have very different views. For 65 years now they have had a distorted perception of our country and we have been guided in their policy regarding us not by realities but by mirages, not by reason but by pathological hatred.

Future historians will certainly note that anti-Sovietism in the United States assumed particularly ugly forms with the arrival in power of the present administration. Doubledyed, neanderthal anti-Sovietism has been elevated to the rank of Washington' state policy. Attempts are being made to turn the "narrow strip" separating our countries into a gulf filled with the most ridiculous, the dirtiest lies and slander of the Soviet land, the Soviet system and the Soviet people.

This began as far back as during the election campaign. When he was a presidential candidate Reagan told his audience in one interview that the Russians are, so it transpires, "monsters" and "do not feel the same respect for human life as we do." That is the claim of a politician from a country whose soldiers brutally killed several million peaceful inhabitants of Korea and Vietnam. A country that was an accessory to the recent bloody orgies in Lebanon whose victims were tens of thousands of Palestinians. We clearly are supposed to believe they were killed "out of respect for human life"....

Back then Reagan staggered the public with the statement: "Let's not fool ourselves. The Soviet Union is behind all the disturbances taking place in the world." A little earlier he had expressed the wish that the Russians "go to sleep each night afraid," fearing that the United States "will use nuclear weapons." So there!

"That is election rhetoric, the speakers were carried away, but when they get into power...." certain American newspapers reassured the honest people. They did get into power. But they again made equally irresponsible statements. "These are inexperienced people, dilettantes," the papers wrote. "Once they have had some time in power...." They have had. Almost 2 years. It is time they grew up. But there are no signs of this. The anti-Soviet hysteria continues. The ballyhoo about the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" is not abating. The places they find this "threat"! They publish fantastic data about our armaments, they ascribe "aggressive intentions" to us, they blame us for all their own failures and setbacks in Central America, Asia and Africa. "The Russians may not be fighting us, but they are certainly in a state of war with us," says the President, scaring his NATO allies. It is getting ridiculous. "A serious danger," Republican Congressman N. Gingrich of Washington assured people, "is that the Soviet officer corps is better trained intellectually and has deeper links with history."

Washington's policy is becoming increasingly aggressive, adventurist and dangerous. A course has been adopted of achieving military superiority and of confrontation. An anti-communist "crusade" has been announced; ideological, psychological and economic warfare has been stepped up; subversion, blackmail and threats are being used; and interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs is continuing. U.S. war preparations have assumed unprecedented dimensions. One of the aims of the militarist fever is to foist a new round of the arms race on our country, to weaken it and to gain the opportunity to dictate terms to it. Moreover, plans for a "limited" and even a "protracted" nuclear war against the USSR have been formulated. Their authors make no secret of their intention to be the first to deliver a nuclear strike.

There have of course been madmen before. Thus, after a battle in which 30,000 French soldiers had been killed Napoleon wrote his wife: "All this is nothing compared with the fact that I will be in your arms tomorrow." But what is Napoleon compared with the present-day champions of war, who are prepared to sacrifice hundreds of millions of people in order to remain in the powerful embrace of their master -- the U.S. military-industrial complex, which dreams of "destroying" the Soviet Union and the socialist system and of restoring the capitalist setup.

During the election campaign Reagan was criticized on the grounds that he might drag the United States into a war. He defended himself by using irony -- he joked at a meeting: "Sorry I'm late, I was busy preparing nuclear disaster." The White House incumbent, if he was frank, could now say those words without any irony.

True, under public pressure Washington has been forced to declare that it too is in favor of peace, or so it claims. But people believe not talk but action. The United States has been forced to start talks with the USSR on limiting and reducing strategic arms. But when he was sending the head of the American delegation at those talks off to Geneva, the President advised him to take some leather trousers. NEWSWEEK magazine added: "Maybe iron ones would have been more advisable...." It has been clearly intimated that the United States may drag the talks out endlessly and turn them into a screen for an arms race.

Not only Soviet people but people all over the world, including many Americans, are asking what exactly the Washington leaders are trying to achieve by raising their hand against detente, which the United States needs just as much as the USSR. Have they forgotten what time they are living in as they encroach on socialism, which is firmly established on our planet? Who cannot see that today such attempts are fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind, the United States included? The American strategists' hopes of "winning" a nuclear war are absurd.

Professor B. Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believes, not without reason: "In a large-scale exchange of nuclear strikes between the superpowers the only possible winners would be...cockroaches, because they...are much less sensitive to radiation." But what is the point of organizing "cockroach racing" by the light of nuclear explosions? It is far better to acquire the reason of a normal person than to remain, so to speak, on the other side of that reason, better to smash the distorting mirror of anti-Sovietism and to see the world as it really is.

The USSR is doing everything to straighten out relations with the United States and to reach fair, mutually acceptable agreements on questions of limiting and reducing both strategic and mediun-range nuclear weapons, which would be an important contribution to preserve and strengthening detente. "...Detente is a historic gain of the people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Baku. "It must under no circumstances be handed over to narrowminded, egoistical politicians in the imperialist camp so they can tear it to pieces. It must be protected, developed and deepened."

Man made his appearance on earth several million years ago and the atom bomb appeared less than 40 years ago, yet it is capable of destroying all traces of man's stay on the planet. The main task today is to avert disaster and to stop the madmen. But you do not get peace simply by asking for it. We know that. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons does not mean that the USSR will not improve its defenses. The more reliable our security is, the firmer world peace is. The Soviet soldier is vigilantly guarding security and peace.

FURTHER ON SHIELD-82 JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE

Military Leaders

PM071521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Special correspondent Col V. Moroz report: "Battle for Mountain Pass"]

[Excerpt] The sides' vigorous operations are continuing at the Shield-82 exercise. The operations were observed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Bulgarian national defense minister and leader of the Shield-82 exercise; ministers and deputy ministers of defense of a number of other fraternal countries; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; and Army General A.I. Gribko, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces.

Kulikov Interview

PM071341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS correspondent O. Moskovskiy interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces: "Our Combat Alliance Is Indestructible" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] The exercise involving staffs, troops and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces codenamed Shield-82 has ended. It was held on Bulgarian territory and in adjacent Black Sea waters. The exercise was led by Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister.

At the request of TASS correspondent O. Moskovskiy, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces, described the results of the exercise.

The Joint Command of the Joint Armed Forces and the national commands of the allied armies, whose efforts are constantly geared toward the high-quality resolution of the socialist community's defense tasks, pay special attention to the preparation and holding of joint exercises particularly those of the Shield and Brotherhood-in-Arms type and others in which the troops and naval forces of all or the majority of members of our defense alliance participate in addition to the staffs.

During such exercises combat coordination and close cooperation among units and subunits of branches of the armed forces and categories of allied army troops are rehearsed with very great efficiency. At the same time, the forces' practical operations make it possible to check the correctness of our military theoretical views on the character and methods of armed struggle and the degree of realism of the normatives and schemes produced by the appropriate staffs when planning operations and combat.

The Shield-82 exercise was an important joint event among the allied armies and an account of their readiness to defend by joint efforts the socialist countries' revolutionary gains and peace in our world.

It was a supreme form of comprehensive training for the participating troops. The exercise again demonstrated the ever-rising standard of the operational-tactical training of commanders and staffs and of the field, air and sea training of troop and naval forces' personnel.

The exercise helped to resolve the great and complex tasks set by the fraternal parties' central committees in increasing the combat might of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces.

The situation in the exercise was not easy: mountains difficult to climb, wide water obstacles, forested areas and complex weather conditions complicated the training operations to a considerable extent.

I should note with satisfaction that despite all these difficulties the unit and subunit personnel demonstrated great professional skill and the ability to use modern weapons and combat hardware efficiently on the battlefield and performed bravely and vigorously in "combat" sequences, displaying initiative and creativity in so doing.

It is hard to single out those who did best. All staffs and forces showed a high standard of training. But the operations of units and subunits when penetrating opposing defenses, of air, helicopter and sea landing forces and of a flanking detachment in the mountains were particularly impressive. They distinguished themselves not just by their level of organization, dynamism and training but, I would say, by their audacity. Artillerymen, pilots and helicopter pilots made coordinated and accurate strikes against "the enemy."

Each allied army and navy joint exercise conducted by us is a new step forward in strengthening proletarian internationalism and friendship among the joint armed forces.

The situation of the exercises itself and the resolution of common tasks by fraternal army units brings servicemen closer together and strengthens their confidence and friendship.

The Shield-82 exercise was another graphic example of the fraternal armies' growing combat cooperation and our countries' steadfast desire to consolidate the Warsaw Pact defense alliance. It was a real school for educating servicemen in a spirit of constant readiness to swiftly and selflessly perform their duty in defense of socialism's gains.

COMPARISONS ON GROMYKO TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September publishes on page 4 TASS reports datelined New York 28 September under the general heading "Talks in New York" on talks between Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other foreign ministers attending the opening of the 37th United Nations General Assembly in New York. These reports have been compared with the Moscow TASS English reports carried in the 29 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 8, and the following variations have been noted:

Irish Foreign Minister

Paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA; In a businesslike atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on several international problems, including the problems which are being examined by the 37th UN General Assembly session, and on the Soviet-Irish relations. (rephrasing, supplying additional passage)

Spanish Foreign Minister

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ... and tension in the world including, of course, Europe. He spoke.... (supplying additional phrase)

Last paragraph, PRAVDA expands last line to read: ...maintaining peace and security and eliminating hotbeds of international tension, including the just settlement of the Near East problem while respecting the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Austrian Foreign Minister

Page CC 9, last paragraph, after the last line PRAVDA adds:

A.A. Gromyko and W. Pahr expressed themselves in favor of the intensification and expansion of mutually advantageous Soviet-Austrian cooperation in all spheres.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

KHILCHEVSKIY REPLACES PIRADOV AS UNESCO ENVOY

PM041027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yiriy Mikhaylovich Khilchevskiy the USSR's permanent representative to UNESCO. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Aleksandr Sergeyevich Piradov from his duties as the USSR's permanent representative to UNESCO in connection with his reassignment.

PRAVDA VIEWS RESULTS OF UNCTAD SESSION

LD080650 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Aleksey Vasiliyev, commenting on the results of the 25th session of the UNCTAD board, writes in today's PRAVDA that the struggle for the removal of restrictions, discrimination and inequality in international economic relations acquires particular importance in the conditions of the intensifying crisis which has afflicted the capitalist world.

Opposite stands have become clearly defined among the UNCTAD members, the commentator emphasizes. On the one hand, the countries of the socialist community, supported by an absolute majority of the developing states, come forward with a constructive call to develop trade-and-economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The matter also concerns relations between countries with different socio-economic systems.

On the other hand, the USA and a number of its NATO allies try to turn trade-and-economic contacts into an instrument of blackmail and pressure serving the aggressive foreign-policy course, the commentary says. The USA expects to make the socio-economic patterns of the developing countries fit its own requirements. The USA undermines East-West trade, hinders the work of important international forums devoted to trade-and-economic cooperation, including that of the UNCTAD as well.

Many organs of the press note the constructive stand of socialist countries which came forward with a statement on the trade-and-economic aspects of the problem of disarmament. Disarmament and an end to the arms race are vitally essential for the economic and social progress of all countries of the world without exception. This conclusion is incontrovertible.

SPEED OF PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION INCREASED

LD021226 Moscow World Service in English 08Q0 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The speed of construction is growing at the world's longest transcontinental gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. In summer, an average of 75 km of pipe was welded every month; in September the figure was 350 km. A 1,000-km long section of large-diameter pipes, or somewhat less than a quarter of the pipeline, has been welded. The whole line will be ready next year. In 1984 it will supply Soviet gas to France, Federal Germany and other West European nations.

SPANISH TRADE UNIONIST INTERVIEWED ON NATO TIE

LD050938 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- The main danger hanging over mankind at present is the threat of a world thermo-nuclear conflict, said Augustino Moreno, secretary of the Trade Union Conference of the Workers' Commissions of Spain, speaking in an interview with the newspaper TRUD. Therefore the workers' commissions support any steps towards lessening and eliminating that danger. The confederation declared for a fruitful completion of the Soviet-American talks on a cut in atomic weapons. The Spanish working people would like a ban on the production and use of nuclear weapons and that it is not deployed at all in Europe.

In Spain's concrete situation this line of the confederation is expressed, in particular, in the fact that it was resolutely declared against Spain's joining of NATO, carried out a campaign of mobilising the people to struggle against the plans of the government to gear the country to the American military chariot. The whole of Spain has been swept by demonstrations. Signatures have been collected in support of a referendum on that issue of vital significance for the country. But the present government did not wish to heed the opinion of the people and was in a hurry to draw Spain into the Atlantic pact. We understand how pernicious this step is.

Spain has been drawn into NATO, but our struggle is continuing, Augustino Moreno stressed. The workers' commissions demand that Spain should withdraw from that alliance. We are planning to set that problem to a new Spanish Government after the elections to be held soon and demand that a referendum be held on the question of Spain's membership in NATO. We have every ground to believe that an overwhelming majority of the Spanish people will firmly declare against the country's participation in the North Atlantic bloc. The workers' commissions have also put forward the slogan against the presence of American military bases in the Spanish territory and against the deployment of nuclear weapons in it.

In these days the public opinion of the country is protesting against the continuing dumping of radioactive substances at a distance of 700 kilometres from Spanish shores. The workers' commissions use this campaign of protests in order to tell the people about the problems of nuclear disarmament and mobilise them to struggle against the threat of nuclear war.

COMMENTARY ON PENTAGON PLANS TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

LD071240 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports today with reference to official sources, intends shortly to announce a new plan of stepping up military preparations on the high seas. According to the newspaper the plan provides in particular for the deployment of additional American forces in the area of Iceland and also for a more extensive use of the Key West base in Florida for training in conducting combat operations in the world ocean.

Like in the case of other militaristic actions, the Pentagon tries to justify this plan by the supposedly existing need to "confront" the Soviet Union. This is a new lie. The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of military confrontation on the seas. Suffice it to recall that the memorandum submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration by the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament included a special section dealing with measures specially designed to restrain military activity on the expanses of the sea.

The struggle to curb the naval arms race, to limit military activity in the world ocean is an important component part of the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve disarmament. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to reach agreement on the mutual restriction of the activities of navies and also to spread confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially the areas through which the liveliest sea lanes pass. As it was stressed by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union comes out for the biggest possible part of the world ocean to become a zone of peace already in the nearest future.

At the recent Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow in connection with the visit by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi the Soviet Union made new proposals directed against the militarisation of the expanses of the sea, in particular the waters of the Indian Ocean. It called on all countries whose ships use these waters to refrain from any steps capable of still further aggravating the situation in the region.

Facts show that the Washington administration is keeping to diametrically opposite positions. On becoming the initiator of the naval arms race, including the naval nuclear arms race already in the 1950's the United States is trying to spread this race even wider to the expanses of the world's oceans.

FREEDOM, ACCURACY OF U.S. MEDIA ASSAILED

National Newspaper Week

LD080626 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 8 TASS -- The White House circulated President Reagan's message in connection with the coming "National Newspaper Week" to be held in the United States on October 10-16. The message abounds in bombastic declarations about "freedom" of the press in the USA, which according to the President is the "cornerstone" of U.S. democracy. The free press is a key to our freedom, Reagan proclaimed.

Assertions about the independence of the U.S. press are nothing new just as it is no news that there are practically no newspapers in the United States that have not been wholly and completely engulfed by monopoly trusts. According to expert estimate, the process of the monopolisation of the press proceeds at so high a pace that all daily newspapers of the USA in the coming decade will be controlled by not more than a score of major monopoly associations.

Already now, the Gannett Newspapers concern, for instance, controls at least 80 dailies. The closest competitors, the Knight-Ridder Newspapers and the Hearst Newspapers group share between them as many daily newspapers.

The task of these associations is not at all an objective coverage and analysis of news, as Reagan's message claims. The only aim of these monopolies is to get the biggest profits, the NEW REPUBLIC journal writes.

What sort of freedom and independence can newspapers have in the USA if every publication is controlled and directed not only in accordance with definite tastes and political attitudes of their owners, but also the tastes and attitudes of those who place advertisements and who determine either the financial success or complete bankruptcy of some or another newspaper.

But the President of the United States preferred not to mention this.

Media 'Misinformation'

OW070117 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0950 GMT on 1 October carries the scheduled 65-minute "The Camera Looks at the World" program presented by Soviet writer Genrikh Borovik.

The program begins with Borovik noting the television viewers' response to the last three-part "The Camera Looks at the World" series on the Central Intelligence Agency, saying that this program will answer many viewers' questions on that program.

Borovik talks about the "system of lies" directed at the Soviet Union by the U.S. media. He notes that the myth of the Soviet threat existed since the October Revolution and served as a pretext for Western intervention in the Soviet Union. Borovik goes on to outline U.S. media propaganda citing television propaganda programs such as "Mission Impossible" and "Rocky and Bullwinkle" as examples of implicit anti-Soviet propaganda. Various clips show U.S. military training methods and interviews with U.S. citizens showing U.S. ignorance of the Soviet contribution to World War II.

Borovik mentions U.S. media falsification of facts regarding Soviet and Cuba intervention in El Salvador while covering up U.S. involvement.

Clips of Khlystunovka Village in Cherkassy Oblast show war memorials and interviews with women who lost whole families in World War II, followed by interviews with foreign participants in the Peace March-82 on foreign reaction to their participation and clips of marchers visiting Khatyn, while Borovik notes Western media comments on the march as a "Soviet show."

At the conclusion of the program, Borovik says: Perhaps, after the threat of war, universal bourgeois misinformation is the most serious threat and subversive activity directed against mankind.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR CHINESE REVOLUTION RECALLED

OW071435 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Alekseyev talk on Soviet people's support for the Chinese Revolution of 1925-1927 -- eighth of series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese Revolution developed under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Since its very beginning, the Chinese Revolution had obtained support from the Soviet working people. The Soviet people held that the Chinese people's struggle for national liberation was of great significance. They regarded the Chinese people's struggle as a continuation of the great undertaking accomplished by the Russian working class in October 1917. Their support for the Chinese people's struggle took various forms.

Sun Yat-sen spoke highly of the fraternal support given to the Chinese revolutionary forces by the Soviet people.

The 30 May 1925 incident gained widespread response in the Soviet Union. The Soviet working people scathingly condemned the crimes committed by the imperialists in Shanghai and Qingdao. They expressed their admiration for the heroism and staunchness of the Chinese working class.

The Soviet people were inspired by the news about the heroic seizure of political power by Shanghai workers on 21 March 1927. They praised the victory won by the proletariat in Shanghai. An upsurge of rallies was set off in Soviet urban and rural areas. From the Soviet Union, letters of appeal and messages of greetings were successively sent to the CPC, the Chinese trade unions, workers and peasants organizations and the national revolutionary army. At the same time, the Soviet people also warned the Chinese workers of possible counterattacks by the imperialists and warlords against the revolution.

The Soviet working class demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from foreign settlements in Shanghai and other Chinese cities and demanded that the imperialist power stop their intervention in China's internal affairs. The Soviet working people's support for the Chinese revolution was a clear expression of internationalism upheld by a country supporting revolutionary movements. It proved that the Soviet Union was the most faithful and dependable friend of the Chinese working people. In their subsequent struggle for freedom and independence, the Chinese working people keenly became aware of this fact.

To us the Soviet people, the tradition of fraternal friendship established between the Soviet and Chinese people during their common struggle against imperialists and reactionaries under the banner of the October Revolution is sacred. We deem it our duty to maintain and develop this tradition. We firmly believe that Soviet-Chinese friendship will surely triumph.

REPORT ON CHINA'S LITERACY PROGRESS CITED

OW080335 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The number of illiterates in China has been reduced from 80 to 25 percent among all inhabitants of the country in recent years. This was pointed out by (Yao Zhongda), a responsible person of China's Ministry of Education, at the UNESCO meeting on illiteracy and adult education held in Fushan municipality. He said: Remarkable achievements have been scored in wiping out illiteracy during the 30-some years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, particularly in the early 1950's. He pointed out: During the Great Cultural Revolution there was little progress in this respect. (Yao Zhongda) said: At present, there are 90 million illiterates and semi-illiterates in China.

UZBEK GROUP PARTICIPATES IN 'SOVIET WEEK' IN MPR

GF071932 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] On 6 October, a week devoted to the Soviet Union began in Ulaanbator, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, with the participation of the Uzbek SSR. The celebrations being held are earmarked to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. A delegation of social representatives of our republic headed by Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, is now in Mongolia.

The exhibition being held in the Hall of Soviet [word indistinct] and Culture, which is located in the capital of Mongolia, depicts the goals achieved by the Uzbek SSR under Soviet sovereignty in the scientific and technological fields.

Books, the products of [words indistinct], handicrafts and paintings by children are the main displays in the exhibitions being held simultaneously in numerous Mongolian cities and towns. Meanwhile, plans have been made to show films, made in studios in the Uzbek SSR in Mongolian cities and towns.

The Soviet week in Mongolia, organized with the participation of the Uzbek SSR, is a new and important landmark in the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

KOMSOMOL GROUP GOING TO JAPAN FOR TOUR, TALKS

OW070453 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] An All-Union Komsomol delegation is scheduled to leave Moscow for Japan today for a visit at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Youth League [JSYL]. The delegation, led by Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol, will attend the JSYL congress in Fukushima City 9-11 October and hold talks with JSYL leaders on future cooperation. It will also meet with young workers in Tokyo and Fukushima and Ibaraki prefectures.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

PM080849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "Milestones of Friendship"]

[Text] Asia, Africa and Latin America.... The awakened continents.... They represent millions and millions of people who have cast off the fetters of colonialism. New states embarking on the path of independent development....

The Soviet Union, the world's first country of victorious socialism, has always displayed and continues to display a feeling of friendship and international solidarity toward them and has always sided with the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the developing countries and the consolidation of their independence and sovereignty. Soviet people wholeheartedly rejoice that the bright days of national awakening have supplanted the long colonial night of the peoples of the awakened continents.

The Soviet Union vigorously advocates that the role of the developing states should be enhanced in the international arena where they could exert beneficial influence on the overall development of the world situation and act for its normalization. Our country is an energetic champion of the consolidation of peaceful cooperation, unity and cohesion among the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A graphic example of the socialist state's friendly cooperation with a country which has sundered its colonial chains and embarked on the path of truly independent development is to be found in the relations which have formed between the Soviet Union and India. This is a valuable asset for both countries and a convincing example of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems.

When the flag of the new independent state was raised over the Red Fort in Delhi, the Soviet Union extended a hand of friendship and cooperation to it. And with every passing year, over the decades, our friendship has been growing and strengthening and developing successfully to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and security throughout the world. Now a new page has been inscribed in the annals of the friendly relations between the USSR and India. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow and the summit meetings, the joint Soviet-Indian declaration which was adopted demonstrated once again the firmness of the ties of our friendship and the stability and advance of our cooperation's development.

Speaking in the Kremlin at the dinner in honor of the eminent Indian guest, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Our friendship and cooperation have become an important and beneficial factor of world politics, a stable and strengthening factor. This factor acts in favor of the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. This is particularly valuable in the present alarming international situation."

An important result of the Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow was the fact that both sides called for new efforts to be made aimed at reducing tension, normalizing the international situation, strengthening detente and extending it to all parts of the world. The Soviet Union and India reaffirmed their firm adherence to the belief that international relations should develop on the basis of strict observance of universally recognized, fundamental principles like the renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for states' sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders and no interference of any form in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union, the loyal champion of the cause of peace and the peoples' security, has recently issued a whole series of new and historical peace initiatives which have been received with great attention by millions and millions of people on all continents of our planet.

During the Soviet-Indian summit meeting, too, the Soviet Union, inspired by the struggle for the relaxation of tension, the avoidance of the threat of war and the expansion of peaceful cooperation throughout the world, advanced the proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact should issue statements on not extending the sphere of these alliances' operations to Asia, Africa and Latin America. This new initiative has met with a very broad response throughout the world. It has demonstrated again that the securing of lasting peace has been and remains the main avenue of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The hearts of millions and millions of people in the world are now seized with anxiety for the fate of the Near East. They resolutely advocate peace and tranquillity being established in this explosive region. And the path to this has been expressed in the six points for a Near East settlement -- in the integral, constructive program of the Soviet Union which has proposed a specific path for ensuring that the clouds of war, grief and devastation disappear from the Near East horizon. The Soviet Union and India resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the merciless annihilation of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. The joint declaration stresses the urgent need for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories which they occupy and the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine, of whom the PLO is the sole legitimate representative.

The Soviet Union and India reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in preserving and strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They voiced serious concern at the dangerous situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean Basin and called for the elimination of all foreign military and naval bases in the region and the prohibition of the creation of new bases there. The USSR and India denounced any attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Soviet-Indian friendship.... It has been verified and tested by time. It was forged in the common struggle for the cause of peace and justice. It has a firm foundation -- the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the agreements and accords reached during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's historic visit to Delhi in 1980, and the documents of the recent Soviet-Indian summit talks in Moscow.

In glancing back over the past decades we rejoice that both our countries are marching firmly along the path of the lasting consolidation of bilateral relations. The metallurgical plant in Bhilai, the machine-building plant in Ranchi, the growing exchanges of specialists -- these are the visible milestones which mark the path of Soviet-Indian friendship which is strengthening and developing in the interests of our peoples!

ARMENIAN CP SECRETARY MEETS INDIAN CP MEMBER

GF061642 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] On 22 September, K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received Mohid Seni, Indian Communist Party Executive Committee member, along with his wife.

A friendly talk was held during which K.L. Dallakyan related to the guests the achievements of the Armenian SSR in the cultural and construction fields, the dimensions of national economic development, the course of national education, and the activities of the scientific establishments and higher education institutions.

L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Information and Foreign Relations Department, participated in the talks.

TRUONG CHINH, SRV DELEGATION TOUR KIEV

LD071806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Today the SRV party-state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, visited the Kiev Gorispolkom. The guests were told about the economic and social development of the republic's capital, and about the participation of the people of Kiev in multilateral Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Zgurskiy, chairman of the Gorispolkom, presented to Truong Chinh a jubilee medal in memory of the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev as well as a medal and certificate of honorary citizenship of the city. The delegation visited the memorial complex of the Ukrainian State and History Museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 and toured the exhibition of the Kiev branch of the Central Lenin Museum. The guests traveled around the city, observing its new construction areas and architectural and historical sights.

COMMENT ON TRUONG CHINH TALKS, SRV RELATIONS

Need for Cooperation

OW071415 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 5 October Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow and the speeches by Comrades Brezhnev and Truong Chinh at the Kremlin banquet in honor of the SRV party and state delegation have been drawing the attention of all the Soviet people. In this connection our station observer writes:

Under the title "Fraternity and Singlemindedness," the Soviet press has frontpaged the documents relating to the Soviet-Vietnamese talks. This event has been introduced in detail in programs of the Soviet central television station, drawing the attention of hundreds of millions of viewers in many countries, and in programs of the Moscow radio station broadcast in dozens of languages to the people of the world.

Holding Soviet-Vietnamese meetings in Moscow is a fine tradition in CPSU-VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] relations. These meetings are eloquent proof of their full agreement in viewpoint on all extremely important issues of the time including war, peace, security and detente, on the situation in specific regions of the world, and on the tasks of socialist and communist construction in our two countries.

Evaluating the 5 October Soviet-Vietnamese summit, Comrade Brezhnev said: As usual, the result of this meeting is completely clear -- that is, both sides have affirmed their identical views in their standpoints and objectives. Also, the meeting is a new, concrete contribution to developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The Moscow radio station observer continues: During the talks development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations was one of the major topics. Comrades Brezhnev and Truong Chinh were very pleased to affirm that relations between the two countries have been noticeably developed in recent years, that the 1978 [USSR-Vietnam] Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has opened up a new stage in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. In the course of the recent Moscow talks, it was stressed that the all-round Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has always been based on the glorious traditions of fraternity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. This fraternity has been tested during the years of defense of socialism and peaceful construction.

The Soviet and Vietnamese people are now cooperating in the political, economic, and cultural fields. During the Moscow talks, Comrade Brezhnev said: Deepening the all-round cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unswerving, principled policy of the CPSU. The Soviet Union will continue to scrupulously implement this policy.

Our station observer goes on: The Soviet people are aware that the CPSU's and the Soviet state's strict policy of fully developing fraternal cooperation with Vietnam has been highly valued by Vietnamese Communists and all the Vietnamese laboring people. This was mentioned in the report by Comrade Le Duan at the Fifth VCP Congress. During the Moscow talks, Comrade Truong Chinh stressed: Solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union has been considered by Vietnam as the cornerstone of its foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and is one of the determinants for the new successes of the Vietnamese revolution.

In conclusion, the Moscow radio station observer says: Soviet Communists and the Soviet people as a whole know that bright prospects lie ahead for the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and, as the Vietnamese comrades have stressed, the tasks set forth for the immediate future cannot be resolved without the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet people unanimously approve the result of the 5 October Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow. They affirm their willingness to continue to make great contributions to implementing the measures set forth by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at deepening the friendship and cooperation with Vietnam.

Arms Race, Asia Issues

OW070259 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet-Vietnamese summit talks were held in Moscow. Comrade Brezhnev led the Soviet delegation, while the Vietnamese delegation was led by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State. In this regard, our station commentator Krichevskiy writes as follows:

Issues on bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and other international topics were discussed at the talks, held in an atmosphere of unity and complete unanimity on all issues. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is rapidly developing. It now involves all sectors of political and economic life. Prospects are extremely bright in this respect. Comrade Brezhnev said: The deepening of cooperation with Vietnam in all respects is the invariable, principled policy of the CPSU. The Soviet Union and Vietnam share the same views on international issues. It is now urgent to remove the serious threat of war which has grown because of the imperialist policy of the United States.

The participants in the Moscow talks denounced Washington's action in pushing the people into the abyss of the arms race, as well as its attempts to organize a "crusade" against socialism and the struggles waged by the people of various nations for liberation. The two sides believed that all the people support Comrade Brezhnev's new peace proposal in the effort to relax world tension.

In discussing international issues, the Soviet and Vietnamese delegations exchanged views on relations with the People's Republic of China. They shared the same views, as follows: 1) The Soviet Union and Vietnam favor normal, good-neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. Such is the line adopted by various congresses of the CPSU and VCP. 2) Such relations, if they can become more normalized without detriment to any third country, are in the interests of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China and are also in the interests of enhancing universal peace.

The situation in Southeast Asia was given considerable attention at the talks. It is absolutely necessary to normalize the situation in that region. Doubtless, the meeting between the various Indochinese and ASEAN nations will be conducive to preserving and consolidating the cause of peace in that region. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have proposed to convene a Southeast Asian international conference to discuss issues in that region. The Soviet Union also supports other constructive proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations this summer.

The talks between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Moscow constituted a new, concrete contribution to the development of the fraternal relations between the two countries. Such talks conform with the interests of the socialist community and of enhancing universal peace.

Peace for Southeast Asia

OW081047 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentator Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] During the 5 October Soviet-Vietnam talks in Moscow, both sides paid particular attention to discussing the Southeast Asian situation. The Soviet people are aware that Southeast Asia, ravaged by shooting wars for decades, still remains one of the unstable regions in the world. International reactionary forces have not yet relinquished their schemes for arousing emnity among nations in the region and enticing a number of countries into carrying out their imperialist plots.

During the Soviet-Vietnam talks, it was pointed out that it is an indispensable necessity to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. In their analysis of the Southeast Asia situation and ways to resolve the problems in the region, both sides affirmed their complete identity of views. Comrade Brezhnev has asserted his intensive support for the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for resolving the Southeast Asian problems and turning the region into one of peace, stability and cooperation. His supportive view also concerns the other peace initiatives advanced by Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Comrade Brezhnev has particularly stressed that the promotion of the Indochina-ASEAN dialogue will be a good contribution to preserving and consolidating peace in Southeast Asia. Everyone knows that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea themselves have strongly advocated a similar dialogue. The three Indochinese countries have suggested that an international conference on Southeast Asia be convened. According to Comrade Brezhnev's evaluation, such a conference will possible be a suitable forum to discuss lingering problems in order to find solutions acceptable to all sides. For its part, the Soviet Union is willing, along with a number of world powers, to participate in a similar conference in the capacity of an international guarantor.

During the Moscow talks, Comrade Brezhnev said: We also fully support the other constructive initiatives set forth this summer by the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers. The Soviet Union, as well as the other peace-loving countries, sincerely hope that the millions of people in Southeast Asia will live in stable, lasting peace, progress and prosperity.

Our station commentator continues: The Soviet people know well that the Vietnamese people, who had to go through innumerable and extremely trying ordeals during the war years, are in great need of a stable, lasting peace, because only with the restoration of such a peace can the SRV laboring people devote all their human and material resources to resolving Vietnam's economic and social problems and accelerating its progress along the socialist path. The CPSU and the Soviet state have made many great efforts to help the Vietnamese friends ensure a peaceful future for their fatherland, a future that patriotic Vietnamese combatants have tried hard to secure through their valiant fighting and repeated victories.

In his speech at the Kremlin, Comrade Truong Chinh, head of the SRV party-state delegation, welcomed the Soviet policy in Asia, a policy of peace, cooperation and firm rebuff to opponents of peace and cooperation. Comrade Truong Chinh thanked the Soviet Union for its support to the Indochinese countries' peace policy.

The outcome of the Soviet-Vietnam Moscow talks clearly proves that our two countries have always stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle to ease world tension not only in Southeast Asia but in the rest of the world.

Our two countries have identical views on the issues of ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war. Our countries' foreign policies are aimed at similar objectives. The firm basis for the attainment of these objectives is the Peace Program for the 1980's laid down at the 26th CPSU Congress. Speaking at the Kremlin, Comrade Truong Chinh said: Vietnam fully supports that Peace Program and the important peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Brezhnev.

The unshakable friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which has once again been gloriously manifested in the Moscow talks, is an important factor ensuring success in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace in Southeast Asia. The talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders are a new, important landmark in the consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity and in the development of cooperation between our two countries in the international arena.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF POL POT REGIME CRIMES FOUND

LD080852 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 8 Oct 82

["PRAVDA on New Facts Concerning Crimes of Pol Pot Clique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- PRAVDA's Mikhail Domogatskikh today writes that fresh fearful evidence of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique was unearthed in Kompong-Rav District of Kampuchea's Svay Rieng Province.

A 42-year-old peasant, Keo Tit of Tanor village, the dispatch says, was on his way to a rice field, bringing in seedlings. He approached the field and froze with terror. Heavy downpours of the past few days have evidently washed away soil and exposed a giant improvised grave filled with the remains of the people killed by Pol Pot's butchers. A special commission of enquiry into the crimes of the anti-people's regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary have unearthed the remains of 210 people, mainly women, old people and children, from the grave.

But even this is not the evidence proof of the crimes, Mikhail Domogatskikh writes. Fresh proofs of the atrocities committed by Pol Pot's thugs were discovered in Prey Veng Province on September 27. A giant hole in ground measuring 15 by 80 meters was filled with the remains of the murdered people.

Pol Pot's bandits were killing both Khmers and foreigners. Not so long ago documents were found in the archives of Pol Pot's infamous "Tuosleng" prison in Pnomh Penh. These prove that it was Pol Pot's men who murdered the British scientist Caldwell in a Pnomh Penh hotel in 1978. The same archives revealed plans for the physical elimination of the members of a Japanese delegation which visited Kampuchea at that horrible time.

More than three years have passed since the time the Kampuchean people overthrew the blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime, the correspondent writes. Life in the nation's cities is being restored, peasants are at work on rice fields, schools have once again opened their doors, and industrial enterprises are humming again. The state assumed care for the orphans. Sometimes one can even hear a song and music -- by amateur performers (nearly all professional ones were murdered). The life is returning back to normal. And still this peaceful life in a peaceful land is haunted by a mournful remembrance of the terrible years of rule of blood-thirsty barbarians, the years the words cannot describe.

"Mass killers and traitors living abroad", PRAVDA writes, "are now scheming against the Kampuchean people, trying to pose as some representatives of the so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea' long ago discarded by the people of Kampuchea. However, the recently unearthed mutilated remains of thousands upon thousands of people tortured to death, the long-suffering Kampuchean land itself which has lived through the tragedy of Pol Pot's genocide are a dramatic appeal to human conscience demanding that the killers and their patrons be branded with shame".

USTINOV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES CSSR VISIT

Ustinov, Husak Speeches

LD072158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The leader of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, called the stable relations with the Soviet Union, tested through historical experience, a reliable guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence.

Comrade Husak was speaking at a dinner in honor of the Soviet military delegation, headed by Marshal Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

In his reply speech, Comrade Ustinov cited the aggravation of the present international situation, caused primarily by the United States and NATO. "They are endeavoring, the marshal said, "to alter the existing strategic balance in their favor." The USSR defense minister said these attempts were in vain, and he stressed that the Warsaw Pact -- the defensive alliance of the countries of socialism -- serves faithfully the cause of peace.

Visit to Military College

LD072238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Prague, 7 Oct (TASS) -- A brotherly, warm and heartfelt welcome is being given by Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

Today the Soviet guests arrived in Slovakia. At the airport in the town of Poprad, they were welcomed by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and by large numbers of Slovakia's public.

The members of the Soviet delegation visited the Higher Technical Military College of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. Here there was a meeting during which the future military engineers of the Czechoslovak People's Army were addressed by Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, and by D.F. Ustinov.

The visit of the Soviet military delegation is an indication of the growing depth of the unity between our countries and of the international battle alliance among the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, M. Dzur said. Together with the Soviet people, we are proud of the results that country has achieved over the 60 years of the USSR's existence. We are filled with joy and optimism by the fact that the Soviet Union is our most loyal ally and that it heads the struggle by the world's progressive forces for peace, independence, freedom and happiness of the peoples. The 6 decades that the USSR has existed vividly reflect the growth of its international authority and provide an example of the victories and insurmountability of the ideas of socialism and communism.

The servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army will dedicate all their strength to building a modern army capable, together with the Soviet army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states, of defending peace and the gains of socialism.

D.F. Ustinov passed on warm greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to those present and to all fighting men of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Your college, he said, is on the glorious soil of Slovakia and bears the name of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. That is profoundly symbolic. Our friendship was born in the joint struggle against the German fascist occupiers and sealed with the blood shed by the true sons and daughters of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

A national uprising against the German fascist occupiers flared up on Slovak soil. Among the leaders of that historic uprising was Comrade G. Husak. Here Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that great friend of the Czechoslovak people, trod the roads of the front line from the Carpathians to Prague in the ranks of the Soviet liberation army as a military commissar during the Great Fatherland War.

The fact that the leaders of our parties and states fought together against the common foe during the last war and are now jointly struggling for the triumph of the great ideals of communism and peace lends moving implications to that truth. The great friendship and sincere and cordial relationship between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak is the embodiment of the inviolable brotherhood and lasting battle alliance between our peoples and armies.

In creating the new society, our countries and peoples are doing everything to champion and consolidate peace on earth. That is a crucial task. Its urgency today is particularly great because the aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States and NATO, are pushing mankind toward confrontation and the very brink of war. They are trying to achieve a military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. The key obstacle to the implementation of imperialism's aggressive plots and its attempts to weaken the socialist community is the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The fraternal parties and peoples see its strengthening as their internationalist duty. They are doing everything to guarantee that the defensive alliance of the socialist community cannot be shaken by any hostile forces and that it shall continue to reliably withstand any aggressive plots by imperialism, the head of the Soviet military delegation emphasized.

The Soviet military delegation then visited the heavy engineering works in Martin. The delegation members studied the production and talked warmly with the workers. There was also a visit to one of the Czechoslovak People's Army tank units.

In the evening, the Soviet guests arrived in Bratislava. At the airport they were greeted by P. Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government, by other officials and by representatives of the city's working people and servicemen.

There was a friendly meeting with the leaders of Slovakia's party and state bodies during which J. Lenart and D.F. Ustinov spoke.

WWII MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO POLAND INTERPRETED

PM071359 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, on 1 October carries on pages 22-24, under the headline "Lesson of History," a 2,500-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Rzheshevskiy offering an account of diplomatic events leading up to the Nazi invasion of Poland in September 1939 as a rebuttal of the "tendentious articles" of Polish historian C. Madajczyk, who, Rzheshevskiy claims, "tried to find positive aspects in the policy of the bourgeois-landowner government of Poland that brought the country to national disaster."

Pilsudski's government pursued a "policy of rapprochement with Hitler's Germany" in the hope of "implementing their great-power plans to seize Soviet lands," while the Western powers sought "to expose the USSR to the assault of the German fascist armies." "In the menacing situation, as far as the USSR was concerned," Rzheshevskiy writes, "the Soviet Government decided to accept Germany's offer to conclude a mutual nonaggression pact. This forced step enabled the USSR to stave off the military threat from the West for a while and to gain, as subsequent events showed, almost 2 years to continue building socialism and strengthening the country's defenses."

When the Polish Government fled the country after the German invasion, "the Soviet Government took the necessary diplomatic and military steps to prevent the German armies continuing their advance to the Soviet borders and to save from fascist enslavement the population of the Ukrainian and Belorussian lands seized by bourgeois-landowner Poland in 1920. True to its international duty, the USSR Government ordered the Red Army Command on 17 September 1939 to cross the state border and defend the life and property of the population of the west Ukraine and west Belorussia."

TRIAL OF POLISH 'SPIRITUAL MENTOR' CONCLUDES

PM080837 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik dispatch under rubric "Expose": "Under the Pseudonym 'Anti'"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- It was under the pseudonym "anti" that parish priest Sylwester Zych, spiritual mentor of the underground armed league responsible for the murder of Zdzislaw Karos, senior sergeant in the militia, operated.

The trial of the members of the underground grouping from Grodzisk Mazowiecki (a small town near Warsaw) has just finished. They committed the foul crime last February in broad daylight on a Warsaw streetcar. Who are these criminals who took a person's life? I was in the courtroom; I saw their faces; I heard the evidence. Now they were repenting, begging for clemency, being evasive and blaming each other. Then, when they set out on their brigandage, they knew neither pity nor compassion. They obtained their first pistol by attacking a soldier and knocking him out. With the pistol, they set off on the next such action. Why did they need the weapon? For the attack they were planning on the camp for interned Solidarity extremists in Biololeka with the objective of freeing them in order to struggle against the existing "regime." The antistate objectives of the underground gang were incontrovertibly proved during the judicial investigation. The dissemination of inflammatory leaflets and the compiling of lists of people to be killed, which included security service and militia personnel, and of maps showing the location of the services for the maintenance of order were the activities of the "five-man cells" into which the group was divided.

A special role in organizing the illegal grouping and preparing the terrorist actions was played by the oldest members -- Stanislaw Matejczuk (24), a student at the Catholic university in Lublin, and parish priest Sylwester Zych (32). The former was the effective leader of the group, the latter its "spiritual" guardian. The priest allowed a room to be used for secret meetings where religious instruction classes were usually held. It was at his home that the weapons obtained as a result of bandit attacks on soldiers and militiamen, including the pistol with which Zdzislaw Karos was killed, were hidden. Before each departure on another robbery, Zych would hand out the weapons to the participants himself. The criminals' spiritual mentor did not think it necessary to conceal his political views as a fierce opponent of the existing system. It was for good reason that he chose for himself the pseudonym "anti" (in the sense of antisocialist). His pathological hatred of socialism is known by the remark he made to R. Chechlacz, who killed the militiaman: "It does not matter, that is one fewer Red dog."

A. Matejczuk also did a considerable amount of work to "brainwash" the members of the group. He was once expelled from the polytechnical institute in Katowice for attempting to organize illegal antistate activity, after which he went to the Catholic university in Lublin. He took an active part in setting up the Independent Students Association, an openly counterrevolutionary organization nurtured by extremists from the Confederation for an Independent Poland and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. It was at his suggestion that the group was split into "five-man cells," each with its own mission. It was he who recommended the members of the group to watch the deployment and movement of troop subunits and to obtain the passwords of militia posts. The time the "student" did not spend on bandit actions, he taught his colleagues the "lessons" of the recent history of Poland, strengthening his listeners' conviction of the "illegality" of the existing authorities.

Those who watched the trial drew attention to the fact that the ringleaders of the criminal gang were closely connected with the church. There are forces in the church that are clearly interested in maintaining an atmosphere of tension in society, opposing the efforts of the people's power to normalize the situation in the country, and increasingly often crossing the line beyond which religious preaching activity becomes political activity. It has long been noted that all kinds of "marches" and street processions that take the form of clashes begun outside churches after services. Prayers for the interned Solidarity figures are offered up from the pulpits.

Illegal leaflets are distributed and inflammatory speeches delivered in the churches and outside them. The most recent example was the speech by Bishop Ignacy Tokaroczuk of Przemysl in Czestochowa. Addressing the believers, he made malicious attacks on the Polish organs of power, going so far as to make a monstrous comparison between the current situation in the country and the period of the Hitlerite occupation.

The Polish press has written that in the events of 31 August the churches were not only used as the venues for provocative meetings. Well aware that the forces of order would not enter the territory of a religious institution, marauding thugs (in Krakow) clambered onto the roof of a church and threw stones and bottles of gasoline at militia personnel.

After that it is not surprising that the fines imposed on the rioters were in some cases paid by the churches. This can with every justification be regarded as a blessing for new provocations.

While noting the inflammatory role of church representatives in organizing the street riots, you have to see the social and psychological background against which the "feelings of protest" develop. Analyzing their sources, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in an article headlined "Continuation of Strategy of Terror": "The first reason should be seen in the propaganda activity of antisocialist organizations and Solidarity extremists. Terror was a constant element in the program of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the Independent Students Association. They influenced young people, students in particular, in this spirit. It was from KSS-KOR circles that the call came to hang Communists, which was later picked up by the Solidarity ringleaders. It was on their initiative that fighting groups were formed." The article went on: "The stern martial law measures initially paralyzed the activity of the rabble from the antisocialist organizations and the Solidarity extremists. The lifting of certain martial law restrictions promoted an increase in the activity of the extremist forces."

It remains to be added that the members of the criminal grouping from Grodzisk Mazowiecki were operating in complete accordance with the program instructions of their mentors -- both those in civilian clothing and those in soutanes. Now the inevitable day of reckoning has arrived.

Postscript: PAP, the Policy news agency, has reported that a garrison military prosecutor's office has submitted to the Polish Supreme Court an appeal for a review of the sentence passed on the priest Zych. The office regards the sentence as too light. (Zych was condemned to 4 years imprisonment.) It believes the court failed to take into account the particularly high degree of social danger of Zych's actions. The danger lies in the fact that he used his authority for hostile political activity and in order to sow hatred of the state system and destructively influenced the moral character of young people who trusted him, which was a reason behind their grave common crimes.

ARKHIPOV, PATOLICHEV RECEIVE BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

PM080905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "In Brief"]

[Text] On 1 October, I.V. Arkhipov received K. Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, and had a conversation with them.

N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met with K. Zarev and S. Bonev 1 October. They had a conversation on questions of further expanding Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic ties.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES FRENCH DELEGATION

LD071327 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tbilisi October 7 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze today received a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of France's National Assembly, led by chairman of the commission Maurice Faure, who came to Tbilisi the day before.

Guests learned about accomplishments of the working people of the republic in all spheres of life, about preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

During the meeting confidence was expressed that the visit of the French parliamentarians, being held in a friendly atmosphere, will promote the expansion of inter-parliamentary contacts, consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and France.

FRG POWER CHANGEOVER: SCHMIDT, KOHL EXPRESS VIEWS

PM061515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov under the general heading: "Changes in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct -- So, yesterday's "constructive vote of no confidence" in the Bundestag has resulted in a new federal chancellor. H. Schmidt, who had headed the cabinet for 8 years, and his government are out of office. Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Chairman H. Kohl is the new federal chancellor. A government will be formed from representatives of CDU, the Christian Social Unon [CSU] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP].

The Bundestag session is described in detail in today's newspapers. In a statement made at the session while still chancellor, H. Schmidt took stock of the SPD [Social Democratic Party]-FDP coalition's 13-year rule and set out his ideas on the FRG's domestic and foreign policy. This statement has been dubbed "the chancellor's last will and testament" by some newspapers.

Declaring his commitment to the European community and NATO, H. Schmidt pointed out that in its foreign policy the FRG must continue to deepen the process of conciliation with its eastern neighbors, in spite of all the ideological and foreign policy differences of opinion. The eastern treaties must not only be observed but implemented in practice and be developed further. This also applies to the 25-year agreement with the USSR on economic cooperation. But the peoples of the USSR, the peoples of East Europe and we in the West, he said, can offer each other something more than just natural gas, pipes and grain -- namely, a shared experience derived from the most terrible of wars and, as an element of conciliation, a mutual contribution to European culture.

The arms race throughout the world, H. Schmidt stressed, is a threat to world peace. There is no rational alternative to a policy of mutually agreed and phased disarmament, and of a mutually agreed balance of forces at the lowest possible level of arms. Neither the West nor the East can guarantee peace for itself in isolation. For there to be peace there must be partnership in the sphere of security and in the name of peace. As a country in which it is planned to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles, we have a vital interest in the Geneva talks' success. We must approach these talks critically and constructively. At the same time, however, he reiterates in his statement his well-known views on NATO's "arms upgrading" plans.

Christian Democrat R. Barzel -- the same politician who tried 10 years earlier to bring down the [SPD-FDP] coalition government with the help of a constructive vote of no confidence but failed abysmally -- attacked the policies of the outgoing government.

The conservative press approves of the CDU-CSU's accession to power. But even in this quarter notes of dissatisfaction and uncertainty can be heard. After all, the change of government in Bonn comes less than a week after the state election in Hesse. The results of which reflected a rather more negative attitude on the voters' part to the parties in the new coalition in Bonn. "The members of the new coalition have still not recovered from the shock of the Hesse election, the newspaper SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes in an editorial.

According to DPA, the new FRG Federal Chancellor, H. Kohl, has designated stimulating the economy, halting the rise in unemployment and generally "normalizing the situation" as his immediate and most important task.

H. Kohl said that he regards himself as the successor of Adenauer, Erhard and Kiesinger and will pursue a "centrist policy." He expressed his intention of urging political forces to act in concert rather than against one another. The FRG's future lies, as he put it, not in extremism but in centrism. The chancellor gave an assurance that the agreement reached between the CDU/CSU and the FDP to hold another election on 6 March 1983 still stands.

Discussing the changes in Bonn, many newspapers comment on a document drawn up in the course of talks on the creation of the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition. This document will, it seems, be the basis of the government's social and economic program. As the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes, "it is a harsh program of social dismantling directed against workers, pensioners, the sick, students and people living in rented accomdation."

It has been announced here that the cabinet program will be submitted to the Bundestag by the new chancellor on 13 October.

SAKHAROV ON DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-FRG RELATIONS

DW071245 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "An Important Factor of Stability and Detente in Europe"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and genetlemen, the two highest Soviet state representatives, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, expressed in a congratulatory telegram to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl their desire for good cooperation. The Soviet statesmen say that due to the historic Moscow treaty, relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG have become an important factor of stability and detente on the European Continent. They hope that relations between the two countries will be further developed to the benefit of the people of both countries in the interest of safeguarding peace and international security.

The balance of the development of Soviet-FRG relations, based on the political principle of equal rights, is positive. Continuity is supposed to be the guideline, if not in all fields, at least in those dictated by mutual interests. It is characteristic that the Soviet Union, even in the current complicated international situation, sticks with its unchanged course aimed at developing cooperation with the FRG and all other European countries. This manifold cooperation in Europe contributes to the improvement of general and mutual relations in Europe and to the preservation of detente.

The past 10 years demonstrated that the peaceful future of the European people can be put on a firm basis. The collected experiences of detente policy in Europe, demonstrate that despite different approaches to individual problems the European states as a whole, the Soviet Union and the FRG in particular, can achieve much through all-European cooperation in the fields of economics, culture and politics for guaranteeing lasting peace in Europe.

In the political field, the chances of increasing fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG are being further characterized by the 1970 Moscow Treaty. The proposals of the Soviet Union regarding troop and arms reduction in Europe and the reduction or elimination of all kinds of nuclear arms in Europe are of enormous importance for the cause of peace. In the economic field, the long-term agreement slated for a duration of 25 years is a solid basis for deepening relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, and for strengthening the material basis of political relations between the two countries.

It is, therefore, most important how we will manage to extend the fields of mutually advantageous cooperation.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH KOHL, GENSCHER, BRANDT

LD072148 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, October 7 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, currently here to attend the opening of the USSR Trade and Industrial Exhibition, was received today by West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In the course of the conversation the sides discussed questions of further development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the same day, he met with Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They exchanged views on questions of mutual interest related to the further development of Soviet-West German relations.

Mikhail Solomentsev also met with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The USSR's ambassador to the FRG, Vladimir Semenov, took part in the conversations.

PAPANDREOU'S VIEWS ON BALKANS SECURITY

LD071330 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Station commentator Mikhail Dobrov comments on the recent statement by Greek Prime Minister Andrea Papandreou at a Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] press conference.

The Greek prime minister, speaking about his country's foreign policy, referred to topical problems which have not only national but also an all-European importance. Andrea Papandreou examined these problems from a constructive position, reflecting the aims of his party and of broad Greek public opinion toward making a concrete contribution to the establishment of European security. Thus Andrea Papandreou stated that the government of PASOK stands in favor of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and of turning the Mediterannean into a sea of peace and cooperation. This stand coincides with the postion of other countries in the area, such as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. The idea of creating nuclear-free zones is also supported by the Soviet Union, and this is precisely the purpose of its proposals for the removal from the Mediterannean of ships armed with nuclear weapons and to refuse the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear Mediterannean countries.

It is worth considering Papandreou's statements that PASOK stands in favor of maintaining the military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level, and in this connection takes a negative stand on the question of the deployment of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. This stand coincides with the aims of the Soviet Union.

At the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, the Soviet Union proposed that there should be initial agreement on a significant mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in order to achieve a reduction in their numbers by 1990 by 3 times. The Soviet Union could go further and agree on the complete elimination from Europe of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical.

The Greek prime minister underlined the great importance of such a step, that of every nuclear country refusing to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is exactly the obligation undertaken by the Soviet Union, announced in the message of Leonid Brezhnev to last June's second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. If the other nuclear countries took a similar step it would mean in practice a general ban on nuclear weapons, something for which most countries in the world are fighting.

In general terms, the understanding in the field of foreign policy expressed by Andreas Papandreou show that the unprejudiced realistic appreciation of the European situation allows the finding of a basis for cooperation of countries with different systems for the consolidation of peace and security on the continent. They also show that each country, if it so wishes, can make its own individual contribution toward the achievement of this aim.

THATCHER'S TOUR TO CHINA, JAPAN DISCUSSED

PM071047 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Correspondent M. Bogdanov "Commentary": "Tour With Concealed Meaning"]

[Text] London -- British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's tour of Japan and China, which lasted several days, ended recently.

M. Thatcher devoted her visit to the Land of the Rising Sun chiefly to settling the serious differences between the two countries on the question of the export of Japanese industrial goods to British and indeed other West European markets.

The essence of the initiatives put forward by the prime minister boils down to encouraging Japanese business to build major heavy and light industry enterprises in Britain instead of exporting finished output, which would naturally help the conservative government to somewhat clamp down on the problem of unemployment and invigorate the economic situation.

With this aim in mind, M. Thatcher showered lavish praise on the British market's potential to representatives of Japanese capital, and handed out promises to ensure trade union obedience by depriving them of their right to strike through legislation. Judging by press reports, however, she did not manage to thoroughly convince the cautious Japanese of the British market's prospects or of the elimination of the causes of the protracted trade war.

The main topic of M. Thatcher's talks in Beijing was the future of Hong Kong, a British colony on Chinese territory whose lease to the British expires in 1997. Britain is interested in continuing its dominion over this territory in one form or other. Judging by press reports, the sides could only reach agreement on starting talks on the colony's future.

During the tour, as well as discussing the aforementioned problems, M. Thatcher played the role of an active sales representative for British military products, offering the Japanese and the Chinese large-scale supplies of the very latest combat equipment, from Harrier vertical takeoff aircraft to air defense systems. As well as Britain's desire to balance its foreign trade by the sale of military equipment, this step can also be explained by the West's unceasing attempts to steer the policy of the PRC and Japan into an anti-Soviet channel.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES USSR-AUSTRIAN TRADE TIES

PM011055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 3

[A. Sashin article: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the Soviet-Austrian Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 19-21 September under the chairmanship of N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. The Austrian delegation was led by J. Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry.

The commission discussed questions of the state and development of trade, economic, scientific and technical ties, including production sharing, cooperation in the construction of industrial installations in the USSR and Austria and prospects for joint access to the markets of third countries.

The session noted that, for the first time, the annual trade turnover between the two countries has exceeded R1 billion. In 1981 it increased almost 40 percent in comparison with 1980 to reach R1.36 billion. This attests that the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria for 1981-1990, signed in January last year, is being implemented successfully.

The sides stressed their determination to continue to increase the pace of economic cooperation, improve its efficiency and put new forms of mutually advantageous ties into practice more broadly. In the current 5-year plan contracts have been signed concerning the delivery to the USSR of complete sets of equipment for the production of 6 million spectacle frames per year, papermaking machinery capable of producing 160,000 tons of printing paper per year, 800,000 tons of oil-grade pipes, a large radial forging machine, various types of chemical equipment and also 10 dry-weight powered rammers and 3 river passenger boats. In March an important contract was signed providing for cooperation in the construction in the USSR of a metallurgical plant to produce 500,000 tons of small-section rolled metal.

Energy and other raw materials account for a considerable proportion of Soviet exports to Austria. However, new goods are appearing every year in the Soviet deliveries. Machine tools and titanium cellulose-bleaching towers stamped Made in USSR are operating successfully at a number of Austrian plants. Several thousand Soviet-produced passenger cars are imported into Austria every year.

Production sharing is destined to play a special role in the development of economic cooperation between the two countries in the next few years. As an example we can mention such avenues of cooperation as the production and joint marketing or track welding machines, joint work and testing in the production of polyurethane motor vehicle tires and footwear soles, the joint production of mine hoisting equipment and machine tools, and the standardization of assemblies for papering machines.

The gradual development of Soviet-Austrain relations even in the complicated international atmosphere remain steady and confirms in practice the importance and utility of cooperation between states with different social systems.

BREZHNEV, SYRIA'S AL-ASAD EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD071950 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syria Arab Republic, have exchanged messages.

Leonid Brezhnev's message says: "On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic I convey cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people and personally from me to you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership and the people of friendly Syria.

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction the great significance of the treaty as an instrument for further development of firm friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples, all-round and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. Translation into life of the treaty principles makes important contribution to strengthening the positions of anti-imperialist, national liberation forces in the Middle East, and fully accords with the just aspirations of the Arab people.

The Soviet Union will continue to facilitate vigorously the consolidation of Syria's independence, support invariably the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for terminating the Israeli aggression, for establishing genuine peace in the Middle East through concerted effort of the sides concerned, including the PLO as the sole representative of the Arab people of Palestine."

Hafiz al-Asad's message says:

"On behalf of the Syrian people, of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and from myself personally I am glad to express to you, to the CPSU Central Committee and the entire Soviet people the warmest and most friendly congratulations in connection with the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

"The signing of the treaty has reflected a high level of relations between our countries. Signing the treaty we wished it to become a durable foundation of our joint actions aimed at further development of relations of friendship and effective all-round cooperation between the Syrian and Soviet peoples for the sake of the stepping up of our struggle against the expanionist aggressive designs of imperialism and Zionism, in the name of attaining our common goal -- the establishment of a just peace based on the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and restoration of the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine."

"The aims of imperialism and Israel have been revealed in a most sinster way in the period of the aggression against the Palestinian problem, to deal a blow at Syria, the leading force of the national liberation movement in the Middle East, to establish the domination of imperialism and Zionism over the region.

"There is no doubt that the practical implementation of the principles of the treaty is aimed at rendering support to the struggle against the aggressive plans, the struggle waged by the liberation forces, and at the consolidation of the cause of peace and justice in the region and all over the world."

The message express the confidence that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria will continue promoting the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and justice in the Middle East and all over the world.

KONDRASHOV ON LESSONS OF LEBANON EVENTS

PM071305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer S. Kondrashov article: "Lessons of Sabra and Shatila"]

[Text] Books will surely be written about the new drama of people and ideas which is taking place on an ancient land scorched by sun and history and is called Israel's aggression in Lebanon. But even now, when the action is by no means over and promises new moves and turns, it is clear that this drama has already had its -- planned and unexpected -- culminations.

The Palestinian fighters' departure from West Beirut was planned, at least by U.S. diplomacy. The U.S. President's plenipotentiary Philip Habib worked tirelessly for this culmination aided by Israeli shells and bombs. Scarcely had the Palestinian detachments left the Lebanese capital than victory fanfares were heard across the ocean and in their sound could be discerned the usual melange of piety, sanctimoniousness and a typically American quickness off the mark and passionate desire not to miss an opportunity. Quite unembarrassed by the fact that the blood had not yet dried and the ruins were still smouldering, President Reagan stated in a 1 September TV address to Americans that "This is a day of which we should be proud." That same speech unveiled a "favorable new opportunity" for peace in the Near East and expounded the latest U.S. plan for solving the Palestinian problem. In that speech, as is well known, Washington moved still further from recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination, firmly ruling out the idea of an independent Palestinian state, but did not go sufficiently close to the position of Begin who, having swept across Lebanon, considers his "right" to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip thus "confirmed." Nevertheless, it was also an American-style culmination, prepared in advance -- the Americans, having profited from Israel's aggression, wanted to reassert themselves as arbiter of Near East peace and order.

However, visiting blessed California during these days, the U.S. President and his advisers did not seem to scent the secret internal course of Lebanese events. The bloody drams required another bloody culmination. It began not when the armed Palestinians left West Beirut but 2 weeks later, when unarmed women, children and old men were killed in their hundreds and thousands in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. The armed Palestinians had gone, having been given a guarantee by Philip Habib (and thus by Ronald Reagan, too) that those remaining, unarmed and peaceful, would not be touched. We know what became of the American guarantees from the terrible pictures showing mounds of dead bodies. The American guarantees stink of corpses. According to the agreement formulated by Habib, Begin promised Reagan that he would not enter West Beirut -- and broke his promise

Who spilled streams of blood in Sabra and Shatila? Who killed and raped indiscriminately, shooting a 3-month old child in the back of the head and not sparing even very old men or pregnant women? The Israelis assert that this was not done by them but in clarification refer most often to the rightwing Christian Phalangists and sometimes Major Haddad's south Lebanese cutthroats. These are vain attempts to escape responsibility. "Murders!" was the irrefutable accusation hurled in the faces of Begin and Sharon by a Knesset deputy. The whole world levels the same accusation. Begin and Sharon had military control over West Beirut and at the same time the authority to grant or deny the murders "entry."

After the Sabra and Shatila culmination the U.S. President again faced the TV cameras. But this was no longer a "day to be proud of." He had to speak of "heartrendering scenes" and of how to "end this horror." He recalled what he had forgotten in his previous speech -- the Israeli occupation of Lebanon -- and even said that it was "extremely important that the Israelis should leave Beirut." But he ignored the fact that it was the Americans who had guaranteed the unarmed and defenseless Palestinians' security. He lacked the courage to admit his guilt.

Well, there are times when the mourning of the living over the corpses of the innocent dead is even heard by the most coldblooded politicians. They cannot fail to hear it. They hear it even if only because to be deaf and dumb to it is a political error at a time when mankind's face is distorted by convulsions of pain. The world "inquiry" has now become paramount in the U.S. Congress and the Israeli Knesset. Who are the actual criminals? Who permitted the terrible carnage? Begin seems to have put the finishing touches to his recent self-portrait as an international terrorist. Even though he managed to wring a vote of confidence from the Knesset the opposition within Israel to the rabid prime minister has never been so broad or energetic. Many believe that his Cabinet's days are numbered and that he will not manage to escape this time even by sacrificing Sharon, whose resignation is demanded by indignant critics. We must wait and see. In any event, Begin has had to abandon his previous brazen stance which ruled out any inquiry into what happened at Sabra and Shatila.

There are various sentiments and considerations behind Washington's demand for an inquiry. Tel Aviv has been rendering Washington an invaluable service in trying to tame another Arab country -- Lebanon -- and in giving the Americans another opportunity to pose as keepers of the peace in the Near East. At the same time Begin is fouling up the U.S. ploy: His expansionist strategy does not please the Arabs, to put it mildly, and they, alas, are sure that the Israeli extremists are being unleashed by the transoceanic "strategic ally's" indulgence and protection. The United States would like both to acquire capital (dominant positions in the Near East) and to protect its innocence (by keeping at a distance from its overzealous junion partner) -- a difficult task. Begin and Sharon do not want to "understand" their U.S. patrons' "position". Even outwardly they are now increastinly frequently failing to take them into account but are rushing ahead confident that with the very powerful Zionist lobby's intercession they will get away with it. This feeling of impunity -- even in the extraordinary circumstances of the worldwide shock at what happened at Sabra and Shatila -- is arousing indignation in the White House and on Capitol Hill. There is much talks now about U.S.-Israeli discord, and much thunder and lightning is descending on Tel Aviv from Washington.

But what is the effect, so to speak, of this? In turth, very little. The sanctions are purely verbal and are hedged with unvarying provisos on the theme that Israel's "security" is the prime U.S. concern in the Near East (as though its neighbors were capable of threatening this hooligan state which is armed to the teeth). And as for practical sanctions? A reduction in U.S. assistance -- the foundation of Israeli expansion -- would be one such. But no, the maximum "punishment" of which the U.S. Congress is now capable is to refuse Israel...the increase in assistance on which Israel is insisting to compensate for the cost of the aggression in Lebanon. By all accounts it is clear that the assistance for the next fiscal year will remain as planned, that is, over $2 billion, two-thirds of which are for military needs. In a desire to convey visibly the gigantic volume of U.S. assistance to Israel, observer James Reston notes that in 1 year it amounts to "$3,500-$4,500 for each Israeli family of five -- more than the unemployed in Detroit receive."

On the whole, without understating the current tactical disagreements between Washington and Tel Aviv, it can be said that they are like the dust raised by the bulldozers of the murderers scooping up dead bodies in the Palestinian refugee camps. When the dust settles we shall see that the edifice of U.S.-Israeli relations remains in principle untouched.

Yes, an inquiry is needed. The truth must be told about the monstrous crimes which were the culmination (the final one?) of the by no means finished Lebanese tragedy. But in so doing it is important to explain not only who the murderers were, who allowed them into the two Palestinian camps in West Beirut's southern suburbs and who let them loose on the unarmed and defenseless. It is important to inquire into and discover the origin of the road that led to the carnage which, of course, will remain as another somber landmark in history. When we conduct such as inquiry we come across a picturesque Maryland mountain spot called Camp David. It was there, also in September, 4 years ago, that former President Carter, the late As-Sadat and Begin, who is still on the political scene, formulated the so-called framework of a Near East settlement.

Under Carter and now under Reagan, too, there have been and still are attempts to introduce Camp David into the consciousnesses of the Arab and international public as a password on the path to peace in the Near East. However, Camp David is to peace what the terrorist Begin is to the Nobel Peace Prize although, and I recall this not from malicious pleasure but for the sake of the truth, he also shared it in 1978 with As-Sadat -- to the Nobel Committee's present shame and disgrace.

For the Arabs the Camp David "peace process" proved to be a trap, for Israel a road to aggression and retribution with impunity against Palestinians, Lebanese and -- who next? Egypt, regaining the Sinai Peninsula under Camp David, effectively deserted the Arab ranks, weakening and further splitting them. Israel, having secured itself from the south, is straining for battle increasingly boldly in the north. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is strengthened and as has been stressed more than once, has gained a far greater opportunity to work on the Arab countries one by one, compelling them to make separate deals on the Camp David model. The act of genocide at Sabra and Shatila can now safely be included in Camp David's list of achievements.

What next? In the light of the bitter new experience the Arab states and their leaders must reject the Washington sirens which are again singing the praises of Camp David. The trap is still a trap, and only a Near East settlement which is not separate but all-embracing in character can be just. Israel is now in the utmost moral and political isolation but in any separate trilateral talks it will always form the "majority" with the United States against any other Arab state which is being worked on. The only true path to a just settlement is not by another Camp David impasse but by an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, and unfailingly with the participation of the Soviet Union. Not by U.S. guarantees of peace and security, on which the Sabra and Shatila victims could have said a lot, but by international guarantees, guarantees by the Security Council of or its permanent members.

This is a sensible approach which opens up genuine prospects for peace. It is put forward by the Soviet Union. The Arab states' leaders also advocated such an approach at their conference in Fes. This proximity of positions lights up the somber cloud-covered Near Eastern sky with a glimmer of hope.

PRAVDA VIEWS UN VOTE ON BEIRUT MASSACRE

PM061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Gennadiy Vasilyev under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "In the Dock"]

[Text] Some 147 states for and only 2 -- the United States and Israel -- against. That was the result of the UN vote on the resolution angrily denouncing the brutal reprisal committed by the Israeli occupiers and their minions against the inhabitants of West Beirut. Virtually the entire international community of nations was on one side and the unbridled aggressor with his influential patron was on the other. It is hard to recall another instance when an international lawbreaker and his backer have been so isolated at the worldwide organization's forums as at the present seventh extraordinary UN General Assembly special session on the Palestinian issue.

The eloquent results of the vote in the building on the East River reflected the peoples' reaction to the Israeli occupiers' monstrous crimes in long-suffering Lebanon. The world shuddered when it learned of the bloody reprisal against the civilians -- Palestinian refugees and Lebanese in West Beirut -- reminiscent of the Nazis' barbaric deeds. A wave of angry indignation against the killers and against those who armed them to the teeth and urged them on toward their scandalous crimes has swept the world and all its regions, encompassing people of the most diverse social strata, political persuasions and beliefs. And the Western political leaders accustomed to marching in step with Washington could not fail to consider this, because to support their "ally" under these conditions would mean being in the dock with him, where the duo consisting of Israel and the United States sits as though spotlighted.

In the resolution adopted, those taking part in the session resolutely demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon and urged the Security Council to investigate the circumstances and magnitude of the mass reprisals against the peaceful population of West Beirut. They asked the Security Council to examine practical steps and means to force Tel Aviv to heed the demands of the community of nations.

An end must be put to the bloodshed in Lebanon and the violence against that country's sovereignty and independence. The virtually unanimous denunciation of the aggressor is of important significance. Expressing the opinion of the world community, it considerably complicates the position of the aggressor and his patrons and helps the search for ways of establishing peace in the Near East. The Soviet plan which was recently set forth by L.I. Brezhnev and which has met with broad international public approval could serve as a good basis for a just and lasting settlement in this region.

ISRAELI CO'S TUBI INDICTS TEL AVIV OVER BEIRUT

PM061321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by T. Tubi" under the general heading "In the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Rome, 1 Oct -- "It is precisely the Israeli Government which bears responsibility for the mass murders of Palestinians in Beirut," T. Tubi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) Central Committee, declared in an interview with the weekly RINASCITA. He stressed the need to create a commission to expose those involved in the monstrous crimes in the Palestinian refugee camps. The CPI demands the resignation of the present Cabinet and calls for the unification of all genuinely democratic forces to create a new government, which would strive to achieve peace in the Next East.

Commenting on the "Reagan plan" for the Near East, T. Tubi said that it constitutes a further development of the Camp David agreements which cleared the way for the aggression against Lebanon. This plan repudiates the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state.

The CPI believes that the time has come to convene an international conference to settle the Near East crisis, in which the PLO -- as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- and also the Arab states, the USSR, France, Italy and other interested countries would participate.

T. Tubi declared that the vast demonstration held 25 September in Tel Aviv was an expression of the Israeli people's profound indignation at the monstrous massacre of Palestinian refugees. The broad masses, he declared, resolutely demanded the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, the conclusion of a just peace with the Palestinian people and the recognition of the Palestinians' inalienable rights.

AL-WAZZAN REJECTS PEACE TREATY WITH ISRAEL

LD061036 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 6 TASS -- Shafiq al-Wazzan, the prime minister of Lebanon who was entrusted with forming a new Cabinet of Ministers, has categorically rejected the possibility of signing a separate "peace" treaty with Israel.

We refuse to sign any separate treaty or agreement with Tel Aviv, he said in an interview with the new Lebanese weekly KULL AL-'ARAB [ALL ARABS] which is published in Paris. Efforts are now being made, he said, to look for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. It is only within the framework of this process that Lebanese-Israeli relations can be normalised.

Shafiq al-Wazzan said further that the new Lebanese Government will concern itself with solving the main task before it -- liquidation of Israel's occupation, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli interventionist forces from all the territory of Lebanon.

MOSCOW ON LIBYAN PROGRESS, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD071946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The consolidation of national independence and sovereignty and the elimination of the traces of colonialism were among the basic objectives of the 1 September 1969 Revolution in Libya. It is quote logical, therefore, that, in the wake of the final liquidation of foreign military bases on the country's territories in June 1970, the Libyan Revolution Command in October of the same year decided to expel Italian foreign businessmen embodying the colonial past.

Since then, a great deal has been achieved in Libya on the road to transcending economic underdevelopment and liberation from foreign dependence. A large-scale program has been carried out in the country for the nationalization of foreign companies, foremost of which are the oil companies.

In the interest of the workers, deep social and economic changes are also taking place; industry is developing and extensive irrigation plans are being implemented. Important steps are being taken in the sphere of education, medical care and social security.

The Soviet Union values highly the gains of the Libyan revolution in various fields and backs the resolutely anti-imperialist line followed by Libya's leadership. In the years that followed the 1 September Revolution, close friendly relations were set up between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, based on equal rights and mutual respect.

With the help of the Soviet Union the basic sectors of the country's economy are booming in the Libyan Jamahiriyah; that is the electrical power industry, metallurgy, oil and natural gas industries, geological surveys, agricultural and medical care. Therefore, Soviet-Libyan economic and technical cooperation covers the main sectors of the economy of the Jamihiriyah and determines its development in general.

Soviet-Libyan enterprises have been cooperating fruitfully since 1977 in an important domain with wide perspectives: the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Tajurah nuclear research station, whose construction has entered its final phase, will become the first project in the country to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

It is worth mentioning in particular the cooperation between Soviet and Libyan specialists in the field of the oil prospecting industry. It is known that oil is the main source of hard currency income in Libya. The 2-year work in the As-Sarir fields has confirmed the good quality of Soviet equipment and the competence of Soviet experts. The desire of the Libyan party to expand cooperation in this domain has come as a sign of appreciation for their work.

The natural gas pipeline being built with the help of the Soviet Union will be of great importance to Libya, as it will carry natural gas to the Misrata metallurgy complex.

Meanwhile, geological survey has become a new field of Soviet-Libyan cooperation: With the assistance of Soviet experts geological maps of a number of regions of the country are being drawn and the natural resources of these regions are being evaluated. Doctors, plant protection specialists and veterinary surgeons are successfully working in the country.

The Libyan leadership values highly the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during his official visit to the Soviet Union in April 1981, expressed his satisfaction with the help extended by the Soviet Union to Libya after the 1 September 1969 Revolution. The Soviet-Libyan joint communique mentions in particular that the two sides consider that the present level of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries makes it possible to broaden the volume of trade and economic relations.

The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah have a common stance on a number of important international issues. As far as Soviet-Libyan relations are concerned, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that our two states are at variance on many questions and ideological differences do exist between them, but this does not prevent us from being comrades and colleagues in the struggle for the rights and freedom of peoples against imperialist oppression and aggression, for a permanent and just peace and social progress.

DEMCHENKO COMMENTARY ON COSTS OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM080913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column" "Senseless War"]

[Text] The UN Security Council has called on Iran and Iraq to cease fire immediately and to withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized borders.

The military conflict between these two countries is clouding the situation not only in the region but also far beyond it. It has been going on for two years now. First the Iraqi Army went on the offensive. Then it was pulled back and adopted positions more or less along the border between the two countries. In recent weeks the Iranians have mounted several offensive operations. Judging by the latest reports, fierce fighting has developed for the high ground which dominates the highway leading to Baghdad and is 100-120 km from the Iraqi capital.

Such is the military side of the matter. But if you look at it from the political viewpoint, from the standpoint of the two countries' vital interests, the conflict seems both senseless and harmful to both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. The war has diverted great human and material resources from creative purposes. The number of dead and wounded runs into many tens of thousands. There is great destruction.

It can be asserted with every justification that the war is causing tremendous harm to both sides. Forces hostile to Iraq and Iran are taking advantage of the conflict -- namely, imperialism, above all American imperialism, and the Israeli aggressors. Indeed, two countries known for their anti-Zionist, anti-imperialist positions are exhausting and weakening each other in bloody fighting. Moreover, this fratricidal clash has caused considerable adverse consequences both in the Arab world and in the Nonaligned Movement, which was unable to hold at the scheduled time the summit meeting it was planned to convene in Baghdad.

So it is not hard to see who is interested in continuing the war and who is interested in the speediest end to it. But the road to a cease-fire has not proved simple. None of the mediating missions that have tried to reconcile Tehran and Baghdad for the last two years has yet succeeded in narrowing the gap between the sides' positions. The Security Council resolution is one more step in the quest for peace in the Persian Gulf region. And although the Iranian representative in the United Nations said he "does not regard the resolution as legitimate," it is clear that the quest for peace will continue until the military conflagration is extinguished.

From the Soviet Union's viewpoint, the most sensible thing would be for Iran and Iraq to put their weapons aside and settle their contradictions at the negotiating table. Our country is seeking in practice to promote precisely such a development of events.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQ, IRAN GULF WAR CLAIMS

PM071031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct -- A statement from an official Iraqi military spokesman broadcast on Baghdad radio states that this morning Iranian troops on the central sector of the front near the city of Mandali launched a new attack, their third, on Iraqi Army positions in an attempt to cross the Iraqi border. The attack was repulsed.

According to the official military spokesman's statement, the Iraqi Navy sunk two ships in the Persian Gulf yesterday.

Tehran, 3 Oct -- According to an IRNA report, 150 Iraqi servicemen were killed and several hundred wounded during an attack last night on Iraqi troop positions in the region of the city of Mandali. During the operation 70 enemy bunkers and 55 shelters were destroyed.

Counterattacks launched by the Iraqi troops were repulsed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET POLICY FOR IRAN STRESSED

NC061430 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, today I would like to discuss some of the pressing problems in international issues outlined by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in his speech to the 37th UN General Assembly session.

First and foremost, Andrey Gromyko referred to the need to defend universal peace, which is endangered now more than ever before as a result of the imperialists' policy and, above all, as a result of U.S. policy. The Soviet foreign minister stated that the Soviet Union categorically announces that peace, this biggest gift of mankind, can and should be defended. Just peace, worthy of the degrees reached by civilization and culture, can and should be defended.

The Soviet Union does not limit itself only to issuing statements in defense of peace and detente. The constructive steps it has taken on the international scene are aimed at defending the peace and security of nations. The Soviet Union's unilateral guarantee not to be the first to use nuclear weapon is the most important of these steps and is of historic importance.

This is the way it has been described throughout the world, including in Iran. The various letters Radio Moscow receives from its listeners speak of this. One of our listeners, who has initialled the letter with A. Sh., stresses that if the United States and other Western countries followed the Soviet Union's example the danger of a nuclear war would be overcome. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union's proposals on the immediate nondeployment of the nuclear weapon tests and other Soviet peace proposals to be included in the UN General Assembly agenda will be endorsed in Iran and in other countries.

It is necessary to note that some of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are of special pressing importance to Iran, too. The Soviet Union's proposal on establishing peace in the Near East is among these initiatives. Andrey Gromyko condemned the bloody massacres by the Israeli aggressors in the Palestinian camps and in West Beirut and said: Lasting and just peace in the Near East should be based on the principle of not permitting foreign territories to be usurped and on ensuring the Palestinians' definite right to form an independent Palestinian Government.

In Iran the Palestinian problems and the Arab nations' struggles against the Israeli Zionists and the U.S. imperialists, who are involved as much as the Zionists, are understood. Therefore, I think that the Soviet Union's proposals on ensuring a just solution of the Near East problem will receive a positive reaction in your country.

The situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, which is part of the Indian Ocean, is directly linked with Iran's interests and security. The Soviet foreign minister's remarks at the UN General Assembly leave no doubts about the Soviet Union's policy on this area. Andrey Gromyko stated: The Soviet Union supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone proposed by the nonaligned countries. If some countries -- first and foremost the United States -- did not try to thwart the implementation of the UN resolution on this issue, an international conference should have been formed a long time ago which could have rendered perceptible benefits to the entire region.

Now, too, even before holding such a conference, the Soviet Union calls on all countries whose vessels use the Indian Ocean waters to refrain from any step that may aggravate this region's situation. The Soviet Union proposes that large armadas not be sent to this region, that no military maneuvers be held there and that the foreign military bases not be expanded and renovated. In view of these constructive proposals by the Soviet Union, allegations by some Iranian dignitaries that the Soviet Union is interfering in the affairs of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf seem very contrary to the facts. It would have been better to stop disseminating such concoctions and to instead take steps toward cooperating with peace-loving countries in struggles against imperialist plots in the region in order to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Dear friends, the Soviet foreign minister was unable to remain indifferent in his UN General Assembly speech to the Iran-Iraq conflict that is inflicting great losses on both belligerent sides, that is throwing them off the path of diligent anti-imperialist struggles and which could spread further in the region. Andrey Gromyko said: The flames of war should be extinguished before they become stronger. The UN Security Council resolution issued some time ago also calls for this. From the very start, when the Iran-Iraq conflict began, the Soviet Union supported the solution of conflicts through peaceful means. This opinion was stated at the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress some months after the Iran-Iraq war started and it was reiterated by Andrey Gromyko at this point, when the bloody and useless war has been continuing for 2 years. The Soviet Union has always supported a halt to the war between the two countries both of which it established relations with a long time ago, and it does all it can to achieve this objective.

The Soviet Union's stand on the Iran-Iraq war is exactly the opposite of the stands of the United States, which had a hand in fanning the flames of the war and which is now trying to prolong it.

Dear friends, these are some of the pressing problems of international issues that were outlined in the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the 37th UN General Assembly session and which should be immediately solved.

I thank you for your attention to my commentary today. Until we meet again.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S NAJI

PM070735 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 1 Oct 82 pp 10-11

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee member Talal Naji by NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent A. Stepanov in Moscow "at the end of September"]

[Excerpt] [Question] In a recent interview, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that "militarily, the PLO is finished." What do you think of that?

[Answer] The U.S. leaders are presenting their wishes as reality. The Israeli aggression, which had complete American support, pursued the aim of eliminating the Palestinian revolution, destroying the Palestinian resistance movement's military potential and emasculating its progressive content. It is characteristic that Begin and Sharon, and after them the American leaders, claimed even before the Israeli troops reached Beirut that "80 percent of the military potential" of the Palestinian revolution had been destroyed. But when the Israeli troops surrounded West Beirut the worth of those boastful statements was revealed.

Indeed, the city was assaulted by a 45,000-strong Israeli corps, hundreds of tanks and heavy guns, to say nothing of aircraft and naval forces. If 80 percent of our potential had indeed been destroyed, how is it possible to explain the fact that with only 20 percent of our combat potential we resisted for almost 3 months in a besieged city, inflicting great losses in manpower and equipment on the enemy, and were prepared -- despite the extremely brutal bombardments and bombing -- to maintain the defense for at least as long again? We are rightly proud of this. If we left West Beirut we did so not because the Israeli military had succeeded in breaking our fighting spirit and intimidating us with the most modern American means of destruction, but out of humane considerations, wishing to save the peaceful population from destruction.

Speaking more broadly, our military potential is not a huge military machine like that which Israel has created with American help, but the inflexible will of an entire people. We left Beirut firmly gripping our weapons in our hands and with our heads proudly held high. The partisan movement, in which men and women, young and old, are taking part, is developing at the enemy's rear. Not a day goes by without appreciable losses being inflicted on the enemy. Our strength is our indestructible belief in the justice of our cause. By frustrating the plans of the Begin-Sharon clique and their transatlantic patrons, we believe we have won an unquestionable moral and political victory and in a certain sense a military victory.

[Question] How do you assess the possibility of a settlement of the Near East conflict?

[Answer] First of all, I will talk about the Reagan plan. The U.S. President is clearly trying to sidestep the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, although even he has been forced to recognize that these rights cannot be ignored any more. The essence of the plan, I would remind you, boils down to the following: autonomy on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip; a federation with Jordan; no to the PLO; no to an independent Palestinian state; yes to the preservation of the Israeli settlements in the occupied lands; the solution of the problem of Jerusalem is postponed indefinitely. The Reagan plan is a continuation of the Camp David policy. What the American President is now proposing is in effect Begin's program embellished with a few propositions borrowed from the opposition Israeli Labor Party's plan put forward back in 1967 by Y. Allon, one of the party's leaders, and rejected by the Palestinians.

But there is another plan that proceeds, first, from the need to implement the Palestinians' inalienable national rights, and above all the right to their own state on their own soil, and, second, from the premise that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. I refer to the six principles put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

We are convinced that if the USSR takes part in any international peace conference on the Near East, we will be able to rely on it as a friendly great power in talks with the other power -- the United States, which openly helps our enemy. Such participation is a reliable guarantee that our rights will not be sidestepped and that they will not be damaged in any way. If any initiative proposes a settlement of the Near East problem on condition that the Soviet Union is barred from participation in it, this is a clear sign that what is being prepared is a deal at the expense of our legitimate rights. That is our criterion. How can we believe America will ensure the implementation of our national rights when it has not even been able to ensure what was signed when the Beirut agreement was concluded!

[Question] Comrade Talal, what can you say about the present state of Soviet-Palestinian relations?

[Answer] I am glad that the first friendly country I am visiting after the evacuation from Beirut is the Soviet Union. There is nothing surprising about this: It invariably supports the national liberation movement all over the world, including the Palestinians' just cause. This is why we are linked with the USSR by multifaceted relations.

I must take advantage of this opportunity to express to the Soviet Union and its people the profound gratitude of all Palestinians for the great assistance and principled and resolute stance in support of our just struggle -- a stance that L.I. Brezhnev, our great and sincere friend, has repeatedly reaffirmed.

Some people in the Arab world would like to distort and defame Soviet-Palestinian relations. We declare that we have left Beirut even more aware of the need to deepen and strengthen those relations.

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PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL AIDE RECEIVED

PM061323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 28 September P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received K. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, and had a friendly talk with him.

EGYPTIAN COMMEMORATION OF AN-NASIR NOTED

PM051413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "In Memory of An-Nasir"]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep -- For the first time in recent years official events are taking place here in commemoration of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, outstanding son of the Egyptian people and first president of Egypt.

Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir always upheld Egypt's interests, Egyptian President H. Mubarak said, addressing a meeting at the headquarters of the ruling National Democratic Party. He particularly noted the historic role of the leader of the July Revolution in the struggle against imperialism, for the liberation of the country's economy from foreign rule and for the improvement of the life of the people's masses. An-Nasir's memory will always be dear to the Egyptians.

USSR, PDRY LAWYERS' BODIES SIGN AGREEMENT

PM071357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] On 27 September in Moscow a 5-year agreement on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Association of Soviet Lawyers and the Union of Yemeni Democratic Lawyers (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) was signed. Joint measures in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and reaction and the exposure of their aggressive policy in various parts of the world will occupy an important place. S. Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing.

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES ROLE OF NATIONALITIES

LD041006 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From "The Ukraine Today" program; unidentified correspondent's report]

[Summary] A scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR was held in Kiev today. Correspondents report that the main themes of the conference were the development of national relations in conditions of advanced socialism and the international significance of the theory and practice of transformation of national relations in our country.

"The conference was opened by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party. He noted that the nationality issue occupies an important place among the cardinal problems of our era, and that the historic experience of real socialism has shown itself to be the only possibility for its fair and complete solution. The unprecedented and great achievements in the development of the Ukrainian people, and of all the peoples of our country, serve as weighty proof of the advantages of socialism and of the correctness of the Communist Party's nationality policy.

"On the eve of its 60th anniversary, the Soviet Union stands before the world as a friendly family of equal republics building communism together, the speaker continued. He described the main features of national relations in the present day, when the development of these relations is taking place in conditions of a new, already-formed social and international community -- the Soviet people -- and which are closely connected with its further progress. Socialist international ties have already passed beyond the boundaries of our country, for there exists a socialist community.

"Speaking about the international significance of the Soviet experience in the building of nations, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy noted that this country, presenting the world with the greatest example of national diversity, has irrefutably proven the real possibility of forming a qualitatively new type of mutual relations between nations and ethnic groups, based on principles of equality, justice and friendship. It has been convincingly demonstrated that relations like these are a powerful factor in the progress of a community.

"Very soon, the Soviet people will solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of our multinational state, the speaker said. On the eve of this festival, there are vivid demonstrations of economic and social achievements and a rapid flourishing of the national cultures and arts of all USSR republics. This is a true victory parade for the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU. The path traversed by the Soviet land, its historic gains in building a society of advanced socialism, constitute a reliable foundation for the further improvement of national relations and for strengthening friendship between peoples. Soviet people following this path are opening up new horizons for mankind."

Other speeches were made by Yuriy Kondufor, director of the Institute of History of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Medvedev, a Moscow academician; and Boris Paton, president of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences.

LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 23 SEPT-6 OCT REPORTED

Romanov at Leningrad Fete

LD020914 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The day of the young worker festival took place in Leningrad today. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the young people's festival of labor.

Kunayev, Kazakh Artists

LD061912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The achievements of the republic's masters of art during the anniversary year have been discussed at a joint plenum of the creative unions of Kazakhstan, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which took place in Alma Ata today. Those taking part in the plenum spoke of the unshakable loyalty of the republic's creative intelligentsia to the party and the people and stated their resolve to mark the anniversary with shining works about the achievements of Soviet people. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee took part in the work of the plenum.

Kunayev at Kazakh Farms

LD280814 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The working people of East Kazakhstan, like those in the rest of the republic, competing in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, are campaigning to improve the rate of industrial production, capital construction, the harvest and handover of agricultural produce to the state, and other work in the fields and on the livestock farms. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has familiarized himself with the progress of this work.

In the town of Leninogorsk he inspected new projects, visited the Ridder mine, the lead and zinc plants and the complex of the polymetals combine which is being built there, including the drilling equipment shop and a subsidiary farm, where he spoke with workers, managers and specialists. He asked the members of the geological survey field team about the prospects for the development of its raw material base.

Comrade Kunayev visited the complex for the production of duck meat which is being erected at the settlement of Cheremshanka. In the oblast center he visited the titanium and magnesium combine, the lead and zinc combine and silk cloth combine and the dairy which is being built. He inquired after the organization of the work and the cultural and consumer services provided for the workers. He looked round the settlement for the textile workers, new residential blocks and social and domestic amenities.

A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held today in the town of Ust-Kamenogorsk. It was attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, heads of rayon agricultural directorates and leaders and secretaries of party organizations at a number of enterprises in industry, transport, communications, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present. In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, he stressed, the foremost task of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations and work collectives is to improve to the utmost the efficiency of industrial production and the quality of work and the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges in every collective. This requires, first and foremost, the strengthening of the raw material base of the leading industry in the oblast -- nonferrous metallurgy. Output must be increased and the quality of production must be raised more actively.

Resources must be used more comprehensively. Waste-free technology, mechanization and automation of production processes must be introduced more widely. Manpower must be concentrated on projects which are due for commissioning. New capacities must be commissioned and broken in and housing, hospitals, clubs, stores and consumer service projects must be built more rapidly.

It is the duty of the people of East Kazakhstan, Comrade Kunayev continued, to maximize their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the country's Food Program and Comrade Brezhnev's advice and instructions. Shortcomings in agriculture must be more resolutely eliminated to this end. Backwardness in a number of its sectors must be overcome. Everything which has grown in the fields must be gathered in and stored safely. Livestock farms must be prepared for winter in an exemplary fashion. Everything possible must be done to increase the numbers and productivity of livestock.

The party organization must concern itself more with the mobilization of Communists and all the working people for the implementation of the tasks which have been set, raise the responsibility of each person for the work with which he has been entrusted and the level of mass political, ideological and educative work, and improve the organization of socialist competition.

Kapitonov at Award Ceremony

LD020254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A great festival has arrived on the soil of Chechen-Ingush. The republic is marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of its autonomy and the 200th anniversary of the Chechen and Ingush peoples' voluntarily becoming part of Russia. For the successes achieved in economic and cultural construction and in connection with these notable dates the Chechen-Ingush ASSR has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

In Groznyy, the republic's capital, today a festive joint meeting of the obkom and the Supreme Soviet of Chechen-Ingush was held. It was attended by production frontrankers, figures in the spheres of arts and culture, party veterans and Soviet army servicemen. The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprised of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate the workers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia and all working people of the republic on receiving a distinguished award of the homeland, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. [applause]

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, instructed me to convey his warmest greetings and sincere congratulations. Ever attentive to the affairs of the republics, krays and oblasts, Leonid Ilich responded with satisfaction to the successes of Chechen-Ingush in economic and cultural construction. He expressed the conviction that, loyal to the glorious traditions of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples, the working people of this autonomous republic will redouble their contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to strengthening the might of the Soviet multinational state, and wished you fresh great successes in work, well-being and happiness. [applause]

We have all been deeply impressed by the festivities which have just been held in Azerbaijan and the vivid speech made in Baku by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which was imbued with a tireless concern for the happiness and prosperity of our country and for the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

Comrades, your festival coincides in time with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. At the present time the USSR appears before the whole of mankind as a harmonious family of peoples with equal rights which has constructed a developed socialist society and is confidently proceeding along the road of building communism.

The peoples of the North Caucasus and their successes and achievements, of which the entire country is rightfully proud, are inseparably connected with the October Revolution, the Communist Party and the fraternal friendship between the Russian people and other peoples. They are at the present time successfully solving the tasks of communist construction, demonstrating to the world the lifegiving force of the Leninist nationalities policy.

The example of Chechen-Ingush shows convincingly what heights have been reached under socialism by the former national outlying districts of Russia. Depending on the firm foundation of socialist gains Chechen-Ingush is continuing to advance steadfastly in developing its economy, science and culture. [end recording]

Comrade Kapitonov went on to speak in detail about the labor successes of Chechen-Ingush and the achievements of the republic's workers and agricultural toilers. He spoke warmly about 5-year plan heroes and production innovators.

The speaker dwelt on questions concerning the international situation.

Comrade Kapitonov read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the accompaniment of prolonged applause from those attending, fastened the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the republic's banner.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES TERMS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

LD061932 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- "Consolidation of peace, development of cooperation between the nations and security of the country are the principal tasks which have always determined the activity of the Soviet state in the world arena. With the adoption five years ago of a new Soviet Constitution they were sealed in legislation."

This is stressed today by the newspaper IZVESTIYA in an article devoted to the Soviet Constitution which asserts the ideas of peace and cooperation between the peoples.

The newspaper points out that the Constitution contains practically all principles of the Final Act of the European Conference in Helsinki, which has not as yet been done by a single Western state.

The Soviet state's sincere adherence to the peace policy is determined by the very nature of its social system in which there are no social forces interested in war, IZVESTIYA points out.

The Peace Programme for the Eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and enriched by new important initiatives shows realistic, constructive ways of lessening the threat of war and expanding cooperation between states with different social systems.

"Naturally," the newspaper observes, "in the conditions of the continuing arms race and development of new types and systems of deadly weapons by the forces of aggression and imperialism, the Soviet Union has to take all necessary measures to ensure its security and strengthen its defence capability."

IZVESTIYA stresses that the Soviet Constitution "elevated to the level of state policy the task of consolidating the positions of world socialism, developing friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual assistance with socialist countries, class brothers and comrades-in-arms. This is graphic manifestation of consistent internationalism of the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state."

"The principle of socialist internationalism," the newspaper writes, "contradicts neither international law nor the practice of inter-state intercourse. It constitutes further development of the common democratic basis of cooperation, is a fundamentally new, supreme type of international relations based on genuine friendship and mutual assistance."

Bringing to the world arena the principles of mutual support, friendship and cooperation, intrinsic in the Soviet system, "the Soviet Union renders all-round assistance to developing countries in overcoming the grave consequences of colonial domination, in strengthening political and economic independence and in creating conditions for development along the path of progress. It is with active support from the countries of socialism that people in many newly free nations are successfully implementing drastic socioeconomic changes and some of them have chosen socialist orientation.

Peaceful co-existence and lessening of tension do not in any way mean renunciation of the support for the peoples' struggle for liberation, as imperialist ideologues wish. Class struggle and the national liberation movements are natural, objective processes. And none can stop or prevent them. At the same time the USSR's foreign policy actions, directed at helping the peoples to become masters of their destinies, fully accord with the principles and norms of contemporary international law which makes for the states' obligation to facilitate the implementation of the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples."

LEADING KOMSOMOL CADRES COMPLETE STUDY COURSE

PM080821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Study"]

[Text] The studies of first secretaries of union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for improving the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. For 1 month they studied topical questions of the theory and practice of communist building, the economic policy and international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state and the organizational and ideological work of the party and Komsomol in the light of the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations expressed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the 19th Komsomol Congress.

Students were addressed by I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; N.K. Baybakov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.I. Kabov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; B.N. Pashtukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V.M. Falin and I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; V.M. Yelyutin and M.A. Prokofyev, USSR ministers; A.A. Bulgakov, F.T. Yermash and S.G. Lapin, chairmen of state committees; L.A. Zemlyannikova, AUCCTU secretary; A.I. Shitov, first deputy chairman of the USSR People's control Committee; Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; V.M. Ozerov, chairman of the board of the USSR Writers Union; M.S. Zotov, chairman of the board of the USSR Stroybank; and by Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Great attention was paid to enhancing the role of Komsomol organizations in galvanizing young people toward increasing labor activeness, increasing labor productivity, successfully resolving tasks in implementing the Food Program and fulfilling the pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Students were addressed on the experience of the party leadership of the education of Komsomol members and young people by Ye.I. Sizenko, first secretary of the Bryansk CPSU Obkom; I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom; and V.K. Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom. During seminars there was a broad exchange of experience of work on questions of young people's communist education. Students visited party and Komsomol organizations in Moscow and its oblast and collectives of advanced industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific research institutes.

ARMENIAN SSR COMMUNIST PARTY CC HOLDS CONFERENCE

GF050611 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] A conference was held by the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee to review the socialist tasks of the republic's enterprises and collectives for the suitable reception of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference. He noted that the workers in the republic's industrial, construction, agricultural and national economic sectors have achieved tangible success in the realization of the republic's socioeconomic plans.

In the course of the past 7 months of 1982, R77.6 million worth of products over the plan target has been produced. Compared to the same time last year, the volume of produced goods has increased by $104.3 million. The gross production plan has been overfulfilled by 3.1 percent and R108.7 million worth of product has been produced over the plan.

The construction workers of the republic have constructed houses with total area of 265,000 square meters.

Serious faults in separate national economic sectors were also discussed at the conference. It was noted that some ministries, enterprises, organizations, collective and state farms and construction organizations are not making enough effort for fruitful production and further improvement of the quality of work. The reserves for the increase of production volume are not always being fully utilized and constant measures are not being taken to intensify production.

A total of 51 industrial enterprises have not fulfilled the past 7-month production plan. They have produced R11.3 million worth of product less than the scheduled plan.

Serious defects also exist in the construction field. This year's capital investment has been underfulfilled by R77.5 million. The volume of construction work has been underfulfilled by R34.8 million.

There are also mistakes in agricultural work. A total of 1.5 million tons of fodder has currently been cultivated in the republic. There are all the means to produce 2.5 million tons of fodder this year.

Responsible tasks have also been assigned to the livestock breeders. They must mobilize all available reserves to provide 108,000 tons of meat to the government for the first time.

The meeting was attended by Babken Sarkisov, Gennadiy Andreyev, Karlen Dallakyan; Valdimir Galumyan; Karlen Gambearyan; Grant Voskanyan; Moses Arzumanyang; Donara Arutyunyan; Gerasim Martirosyan; Murad Muradyan; Vladimir Turyan; Oganes Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Grant Ayrapetyan; Feliks Petrosyan; Grant Sagoyan; and Reman Svetlova, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.